Previous references.

191.

(P & J.)

Later references.

File No. 1180/98

Serial Nos. 1–13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1–13

Major **Part B for** December 99

SUBJECT.

Anthropometric System of identifying Criminals

Sl. 1. From The F. A Resident.
No 3257 dated 2.7.98
Forwards copy of letter from the Govt of India regarding the working of anthropometry in Bengal

Sl 2. To The I.G. of Police No. 6308 12.7.98
Forwards the above for transmission to the I.G of Prisons.

No 631 dy 12.7.98 To The I G of Prisons
Forwards copy of the above (Sl 2) with a request to return the papers after perusal.

To The I.G of Registration. No 2713 dy 27/8/98
wants the papers relating to the working of
the system of taking finger prints and invites
his opinion as to the advisibility of introducing
the system into the Registration Department.

4. From the J.A. Resident No 2906 dy 3/7/99.
Forwards for information of Govt a copy of
letter from the Govt of India regarding the
results obtained in Bengal under the anthroponetric
system of identifying criminals.

5. To The I.G of Police No 876 dy 15/7/99
Forwards copy of the above and requests that
steps may be taken to arrange the cards
containing the anthropometric measurements.

6 To The I.G of Prisons No 877 dy 15/7/99
Forwards copy of the above (cl 5)

6. From The J.A. Resident No 3119 dy 18/7/99.
Enquires whether the Govt have
finally decided to adopt the system of
identifying criminals by finger prints.

7 To The I.G of Prisons No 1675 dy 29/7/99.
Forwards copy of letter from The J.A.R (cl 6)
for a very early reply on consultation with
the I.G of Police.

8. From The I.G of Police No 1582 dy 8/10/99
forwards a report on the working of the
system.

9. From I.G. Police No 1705 dy 21-10-99
Requests sanction for the purchase of instruments.

$11

50
5-7-98.

J/13 1

1898

96

From

The First Assistant to the
Resident in Mysore

11 Sep 98

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

~~82 VOL XII~~

~~No. 894.~~

Dated 2nd July 98

Despatched

Received

General No. 3257

No.

Enclosure No.

Forwarding copy of a letter No 277-86 & 15.6.98 from the Govt of India re the working of anthropometry in Bengal during 1897. &c.

J. File No 195 of 1892. put up.
6.7-98.

References to be marked.

No. 3257-En (96)
3362 92 dt 14-7-

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 2nd July 1898.

SIR,

Ser. (75) 3X.
1954 & 1032f
P87 file 1032f
96

In continuation of my letter No.4062 dated the 29th September 1897, I am directed to forward for information a copy of a letter No.279-86 of the 15th instant, from the Government of India in the Home Department, and of its enclosures, on the subject of the working in Bengal during 1897 of anthropometry, and on the progress made in substituting identification by finger impressions only, not supplemented by measurements, for the anthropometric system.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

K S Erskine Captain,

First Assistant Resident.

AC

Encl 84

No. 10500T.

FROM E. R. HENRY, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Dated Darjeeling, the 24th June 1896.

SIR,

IN continuation of the previous reports specified in the margin of this letter, I submit information regarding the progress made during 1895 in this Province in working the Anthropometric system for the identification of old offenders.

Letter No. 25229 of 22nd December 1891, from Inspector-General of Police, L.P., to Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.
Letter No. 1732 of 25th February 1893, from Inspector-General of Police, L.P., to Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.
Letter No. 6353 of 1st May 1894, from Inspector-General of Police, L.P., to Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.
Letter No. 10552A. of 26th June 1895, from Inspector-General of Police, L. P., to Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal.

2. Full details have already been given regarding (1) the persons selected for measurement; (2) the particular measurements adopted; (3) improvements in the measuring instruments; (4) the system of search, including the margin allowed for error due to the personal equation of measurers; 5 the arrangements made in all districts for the early registration of unidentified suspects; (6) the means placed at the disposal of the local police for verifying antecedents without reference to the Central Office; and lastly, figures of the criminal record up to the end of 1894, and of the cases worked out through Anthropometry. In this report, therefore, it is only necessary for me to bring the statistical information up to date, and to offer some remarks on the practicability of gradually substituting for Anthropometry a system based upon classified finger-prints not supplemented by measurements.

3. A register is kept at each subdivision (the unit in this Province of police administration) of persons not identified at the time of their arrest. During 1895, 1,761 persons were registered as unidentified. Of these, the district police subsequently, by enquiry and by referring to their indexes, succeeded in recognizing 1,120 and ascertaining their antecedents; the number remaining unidentified being 641. These figures exclude statistics for the area under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, which will be separately referred to. Of the 641 persons whom the local police failed to recognize, the Central Office succeeded in identifying 162, equivalent to 25·7 per cent.; the figures for the preceding year being 536 unidentified, 112 recognized by Central Office, equivalent to a percentage of 21.

The figures for 1895 include 10 females and 31 juveniles who, under our rules, are not liable to measurement, and 90 non-British subjects belonging to Native States where Anthropometry has not yet been introduced, and who consequently cannot have been registered on anthropometric data. If these 131 persons are excluded from the total of unidentified, as representing cases not recognizable by Anthropometry, the figure of success rises to 31·6 against 27 in the preceding year.

In addition to the 162 cases from Bengal districts, 44 persons were traced for the Calcutta Police and 1 for Assam, bringing the total of successful cases up to 207, against 143 in the preceding year.

4. In 54 of these the name and residence given by the suspect proved to be correct. But as criminals, in order to defeat enquiries, sometimes give the correct name and address of persons other than themselves, this information, until verified, was of no value. Unless witnesses had been called, it would

not, without the assistance of Anthropometry, have been possible to ascertain whether the name given was the real name of the suspect or of some other person. This information might of course have been verified by calling witnesses, but this would have entailed delay, and the Courts are averse to granting remands unless there are grounds for believing that the police have a good clue. In all cases unidentified suspects give names and residences which three times out of four prove to be wrong, and much labour, expense and delay is avoided by calling in the aid of Anthropometry, and up to the present time it has in no instance caused the wrong person to be identified. The Central Office is in a position to state with absolute certainty that the measurements and thumb-impressions sent for examination belong to a person who, under the name they specify, was convicted in a certain place on a certain date. All then that is necessary is to get this information verified to the satisfaction of the Courts in the manner prescribed by law, viz., by obtaining an extract from the records of the Court where the conviction was had, or by producing a certificate from the officer in charge of the jail where the punishment was inflicted, together with evidence as to the identity of the accused with the person so convicted.

5. A specially interesting instance of the effectiveness of the system occurred during the year. Two cases of professional robbery by poisoning were reported within a couple of days of each other in the Darbhanga district. The detective entrusted with the enquiry had no difficulty in ascertaining that the culprit was one Runjit Dusadh *alias* Kokil Dusadh, registered poisoner and ex-convict, a resident of the adjoining district Muzaffarpur. He was not to be found, having absconded, and there was in consequence no further clue. Weeks afterwards some travellers were taken out of the train at Dacca, apparently so helplessly drunk that it was deemed necessary to send them to the hospital. There the drunkenness was ascertained to be *dhatura* poisoning. The district police, who took up the enquiry, could get little assistance from the victims, who continued for some time in a condition of incoherency; but on chance they arrested a stranger to the place, who had been seen in company with the drugged men. He stoutly protested his innocence, and disclaimed any acquaintance with them, giving his name as Ram Saran Singh, and an address up-country. Being at fault, the local police measured him and took his thumb-impression, which they forwarded to the Central Office, where he was at once recognized as the missing Runjit *alias* Kokil Dusadh wanted in the Darbhanga cases—a man who, under various *aliases*, had been convicted in several districts, having passed 12½ years in jail. Upon being confronted with accurate details of his past life, he admitted his identity and his guilt in the Dacca cases, and was sentenced at the Sessions there to eight years' imprisonment, and has now been forwarded for trial in the Darbhanga cases. Had it not been for the clue given by Anthropometry, this dangerous criminal might have escaped, for without his admission of guilt he might not have been convicted, owing to the difficulty of proving the administration of the poison. Dacca is some five hundred miles or more from Muzaffarpur, and the identity of Ram Saran Singh with the missing Runjit *alias* Kokil Dusadh would not even have been suspected.

6. Considering the comparatively short time the system has been working in Bengal, the results obtained must be considered satisfactory, as about 1 in 3 of possible cases are being recognized, while it is not improbable that amongst those remaining unidentified are persons not previously convicted, and whose measurements consequently could not have been taken for record.

7. But although the success achieved is as great as could have been expected, experience has brought into relief some inherent defects of the system which detract from its value. Notwithstanding the improvements effected in the instruments, both of which are automatic in their working, one being self-registering, the error due to the "personal equation" of measurers cannot be eliminated or even reduced to a negligable quantity. The measurer may take incorrect measurements through inattention to rules; or, having obtained accurate results, may read them incorrectly; or, having read them correctly, they may be incorrectly transcribed; or the measurements of A may be transcribed as B's measurements. Every check that experience can dictate has been adopted, and that these checks are fairly effective our results

demonstrate. Still the margin for error is considerable, and if the sustained attention now given to this subject be relaxed at any time, results will certainly fall off.

8. It has been claimed for the Anthropometric system that the probability of all six measurements of any two persons coinciding is so small that a fraction with a denominator of five figures is required to represent it arithmetically. The assertion would be correct if no allowance had to be made for the "personal equation" error. But in practice such allowance—and a considerable allowance—has to be made, the result being that coincidences in measurements are not unfrequent. In the Central Office no positive deduction as to identity from measurements is considered safe or is made, reliance being placed exclusively in determining identity upon similarity in the innumerable details which make up the pattern of the thumb-impression.

9. A system of identification by means of finger impressions would have the following amongst other advantages over Anthropometry. The accessories, a piece of tin and some printers' ink, are inexpensive and procurable everywhere; the impressions are self-signatures, free from possible errors of observation and transcription; any person of ordinary intelligence can learn to take them with a little practice after a few minutes' instruction; no objection can be raised on the score of religion, or caste, or rank in society, or even sex; their characteristics being persistent throughout life, the finger impressions of a child could be used to identify the same person when he had reached middle or old age; the patterns which appear on these impressions are easily recognizable and are susceptible of such succinct and exact definition (under the system explained in the Police Circular, copies of which accompany this report,) that the most complicated pattern can be described in four or five words with sufficient completeness for purposes of comparison; and lastly, the evidential value of identity obtainable from the scrutiny of the prints of two or three fingers is so great that no person capable of weighing it would deem it necessary to seek for confirmation elsewhere.

10. The problem which remains to be solved is whether it is possible to devise a system of classification based solely upon finger impressions, which will give sufficient power of differentiation to enable duplicates to be unerringly traced in a collection of the finger impressions, say, of 20,000 persons. This problem is now being worked at, and, so far, results are not unpromising, serious difficulty being experienced in respect of only two combinations. With extended experience these difficulties may be overcome; but as up to the present the impressions of only about 5,000 persons have been classified, it would be premature to express an opinion as to whether a solution is probable.

11. Being impressed with the advantages which a system of identification by finger impressions would possess over Anthropometry, I have endeavoured to popularise amongst police officers a knowledge of the subject by issuing a circular which explains, by means of diagrams, the details of patterns, their classification, and the points to be kept in view when attempting to decipher them. I forward some copies of this circular for the information of Government, as it may prove of use in the Registration and other Departments. A number of police officers have acquired a good working knowledge of the details of finger-print decipherment, and their number is being added to, as it is one of the subjects of the Training School curriculum.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. R. HENRY,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

C. E. G.—Reg No. 3505J—200—16-10-96.

BENGAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BY MEANS OF ANTHROPOMETRY

BENGAL POLICE.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

FROM E. R. HENRY, ESQ., I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,

TO ALL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE
(THROUGH MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS)

Dated Calcutta, the 31st July 1894.

THE following summary of the instructions which have from time to time issued for the working of the anthropometric system as applied to the identification of old offenders is now published for general information.

E. R. HENRY,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BY MEANS OF ANTHROPOMETRY.

Object.

EACH year the police have to deal with a number of persons whose correct names and antecedents are unknown, and who when caught committing crime are dealt with as first offenders, though in reality they may be habitual criminals of specially dangerous character. The development of railway construction and the extension of steamer services have enormously lessened the difficulty of getting from one place to another, and criminals have realised the conveniences thus placed within their reach, and avail themselves freely of both railways and steamers to get from parts where they are known to fresh raiding grounds, where the assumption of a false name is sufficient to prevent the local police from acquiring any information as to their past history. The necessity of devising some means of identifying the more dangerous criminals, notwithstanding any precautions they may take to conceal their identity, having forced itself upon the Inspector-General's attention, has led to the introduction of the anthropometric system described below for purposes of criminal identification.

System.

The well-ascertained fact that the measurements of certain bony portions of the human frame do not vary during the period between adolescence and extreme old age, led to the development of the Bertillon anthropometric system in France. The Bengal system is based upon it, with modifications, six only instead of ten measurements, and the impression of the left thumb, which under the earlier French system had not been utilised, being taken. The measurements also are taken under different conditions, in a different way, and with improved instruments. These modifications are required to enable the system to be made applicable to this Province. The working details of the Bengal system here described are being carried out in 45 districts and in many sub-divisions, and so far as can be gauged by the results of nearly three years' actual experience, they meet local requirements. Upon the assumption that these anthropometric data remain constant throughout life—and experience may be held to have demonstrated this—it is certain that if these immutable measurements, including the impression of the left thumb, can at any time be obtained for any particular criminal, his identity is fixed in a manner which will render nugatory any efforts he may make to confuse it by change of name or residence, or by personal disguise.

General application of system.

As hereafter explained, certain measurements; the impression of the left thumb; a correct description of marks and scars; the apparent age on a specified date of the person measured, and full particulars as to his past criminal history—are duly entered on a roll-card. This is transmitted to the Central Office, where it is classified on a system which admits of its being readily traced, should it be required at any time. The measurements of this card are thus permanently recorded. Should the person thus delineated be re-arrested at any subsequent time, the rules require the local police to measure him, to send the measurements to the Central Office, and to await a reply before allowing his case to be disposed of. At the Central Office inspection of the measurements would infallibly lead to the tracing out of the original roll-card, which would furnish all necessary information as to real name and past criminality, and this could be communicated by return of post to the local police.

Utilisation of thumb impressions.

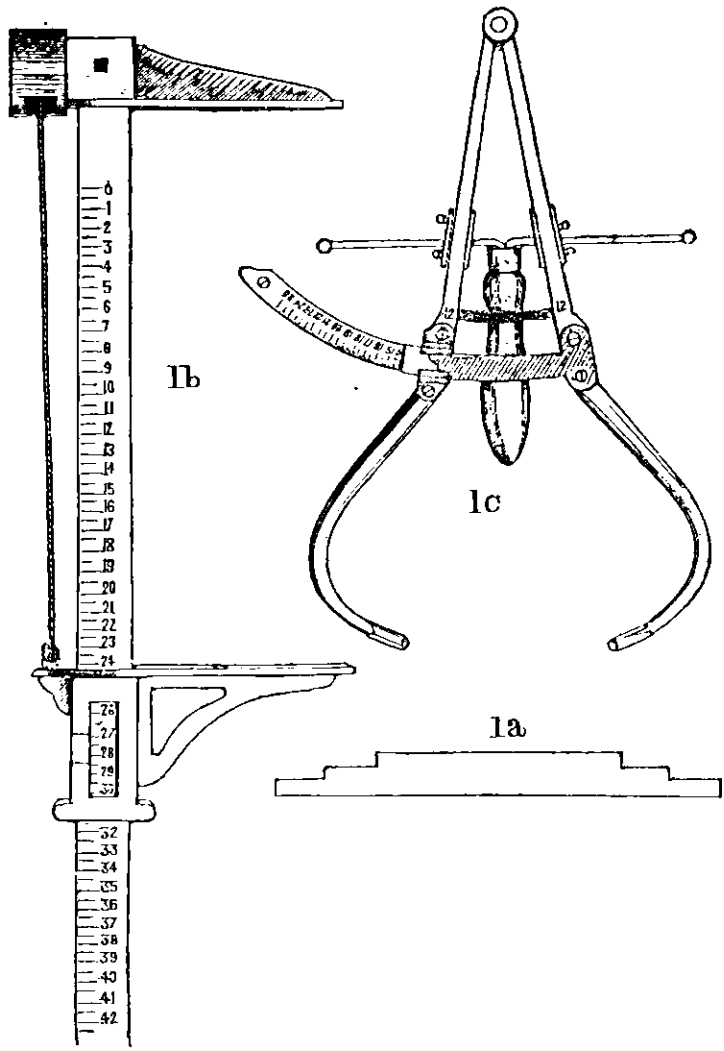
Marked improvement in the method of taking these has been effected by the use of printer's ink, which, if properly applied, yields a particularly clear and lasting impression. The measurement figures are now used as explained below for classifying the roll-cards and for their arrangement in the pigeon-holes of the Central Office. When a card comes from a district, the searcher in the Central Office determines from the measurement figures the pigeon-hole or pigeon-holes where the card should be. Having got thus far similarity of measurements, owing to the margin for error which must be taken into account, gives incomplete help in differentiating out the one particular card required. The same remark applies to the record of marks and scars. Different measurers have different views as to the relative importance and prominence of certain marks, and do not always record the same marks when measuring the same subject, and so full reliance cannot be placed upon apparent divergencies in the indications thus afforded. When, however, the thumb impressions are compared by a person with some understanding of the system of patterns as explained in Mr. Galton's book on Finger Impressions, doubt is at once cleared away. A glance through a magnifying glass is sufficient in most instances to decide the question in issue, viz., whether the two cards are those of the same person or not. In the few doubtful cases which occur, the impressions are photographed on an enlarged scale when the minute details of ridges and patterns are brought out so vividly that comparison can be made with facility. Similarity in measurements is not relied on in the Bengal system as establishing identity unless there is complete similarity in thumb impressions. The measurements are used for the classification of cards, and are rejected as evidencing identity when the thumb impressions do not correspond.

Appliances used.

The measuring instruments used are: (1) Calipers, (2) Sliding bar. (*See* 1*c* and 1*b*, Plate I.)

The limbs of the Calipers are joined by a spring which automatically regulates the pressure of its extremities or measuring points on the surface measured. This instrument, which is used for the head measurements, has a self-registering index: in its application, therefore, it may be described as automatic and self-registering. The Sliding bar is used for the finger, forearm, and foot measurements; the pressure is supplied by a coiled spring. To ensure that its pressure

PLATE I.



shall be equal for all these measurements, a chain has been provided with insertion links at graduated intervals, which permit of its being attached in varying lengths to connect the fixed and moveable cross arms of the instrument. The addition of springs to both instruments minimises to a great extent variations in recorded results, which might be expected from the varying sense of touch of different measurers. This variation, though it has been thus reduced, is not a negligable quantity, and, as explained later on, due account of it is taken in the rules devised to regulate the system of search.

Marks and scars are measured by means of a steel tape, their position being oriented from fixed prescribed points. The thumb impression is taken from a piece of flat tin smeared for the operation with a very thin film of printer's ink.

Measurements taken.

Measurements are taken in the following order:—

(1) Length of head,	(4) Length of left fore-arm,
(2) Width of head,	(5) Length of left foot,
(3) Length of left middle finger,	(6) Height.

The impression of the ball of the left thumb and a description of all permanent marks and scars are also taken.

Officers employed.

As the success of the system depends on the accuracy of recorded results, a number of specially selected officers have been taught the use of the instruments and the system of taking measurements, thumb impressions, and descriptive rolls, and are by constant practice kept in the highest state of efficiency. These officers, called "skilled measurers," are sent round to districts to instruct the local police, who, after being instructed and reported competent by a skilled measurer, are required to measure and prepare the roll-cards of ten persons in the presence of the District Superintendent, and it is only when their measurements sufficiently approximate the measurements made by the skilled measurer, and the thumb impressions and descriptive rolls have been correctly prepared, that they are declared qualified. The names of officers found qualified are reported to the Central Office for record, and the letters Q. M. (qualified measurer) entered against their names in the gradation list. Only men with a good knowledge of English are instructed, and preference is given to such officers in filling up vacancies in the Inspector-General's Reserve, other qualifications being equal. No officers fit for Court duties will be promoted until they hold certificates of proficiency as measurers. Any such officers not now proficient must be directed to perfect themselves at the earliest possible opportunity. There should be at least two qualified measurers in each district. Superintendents are expected to have in reserve a number of other officers sufficient for the requirements of their districts, instructed by the qualified measurers. These officers should be brought into the head-quarters when a "skilled measurer" visits it, for purposes of final instruction and examination as above.

Persons to be measured.

Directive instructions under this heading apply to two classes of persons: (1) unidentified persons arrested by the police as suspects, or who are under trial on a criminal charge; (2) persons actually convicted of having committed an offence under Chapter XII or XVII, Penal Code, rendering them liable to imprisonment for three years or upwards, or under certain sections, such as 328, Penal Code, outside these chapters.

The object of measuring persons of class (I) is that their roll-cards may be sent to the Head Office with a view to ascertaining whether anything is known about them. If anything is known, it is duly communicated and can be proved in Court in the manner prescribed by law, section 511, C. P. C. If nothing is known, the Central Office replies accordingly, and *in either instance returns* the roll-card. If the suspect or under-trial person is convicted finally, the question whether he should or should not be measured with a view to his measurements being permanently recorded is then determined by the rules which apply to persons of class (II) *infra*.

It must be remembered that the only information as to the past criminality of persons which can be of use to the police is specific information on record against them of having been convicted of offences under Chapter XII or XVII, Penal Code, which can be proved in Court under the law which regulates admission of proof of previous convictions with reference to the effect of section 75, Penal Code. If by establishing the identity of a suspect it could be shown that he is a man strongly suspected of leading an actively criminal life, though this information might be interesting to the local police and useful in putting them on their guard, it is information which could not be placed before a trying Magistrate, and consequently would be of no assistance towards successful prosecution or towards securing a sentence commensurate with the requirements of the case.

Under-trials and suspects measured and roll-cards sent to Central Office with object of ascertaining whether there is information available concerning their past history.

All persons of class I who are unknown to the police, or concerning whose identity or past history there exists doubt, should be measured by Court Sub-Inspectors, their roll-cards sent down to the Central Office, and a reply awaited before their cases are disposed of. When the under-trial prisoner or suspect is a resident of the thana jurisdiction, and his correct name and all his past history are known to the local police, it is of course unnecessary to make any reference to the Central Office, which under no circumstances can give more information about the man than should be contained in the Police station register XIII, which purports to contain exhaustive information about all convicts resident of the police-station jurisdiction.

Arrangements to be made for measuring suspects at Subdivisions.

When the suspect is with the Subdivisional police, Superintendents must arrange either that the suspect is forwarded to District head-quarters for purposes of measurement, or that a qualified measurer is deputed with instruments to the subdivision, or that instruments are sent to the Subdivisional Court officer if he is a qualified measurer.

Definition of "unidentified."

As regards the identification of unknown persons charged with offences, it is laid down that every person in custody who is a foreigner to the district, or whose residence and antecedents have not been ascertained during police investigation, shall be considered unidentified. When an unidentified person is in custody of the police, details concerning him will be entered in the "Register of unidentified persons" kept up at each Subdivision, and a copy sent at once to the Inspector-General's office. Court Sub-Inspectors are held responsible that this is done without delay. The entries in the register of unidentified persons must be made as soon as it is ascertained that a prisoner is unidentified.

In case of unidentified accused remand to be applied for.

Superintendents are directed to make Court Sub-Inspectors understand that whenever an unidentified person is sent up by the police, application should be made for such remand as may be necessary to enable the police to have the suspects measured, and the measurements with other details specified by rule recorded on a measurement-card should be forwarded to the office of the Inspector-General, Police, and a reply awaited before the case is disposed of.

Responsibility of Court officers.

Court Sub-Inspectors are directed to note that they are held personally responsible: (*a*) That all unidentified persons are measured, their measurement-cards sent to the Central Office, and a reply awaited before their cases are disposed of. (The process of search in Calcutta occupies little time, so a reply may be expected by the post leaving Calcutta not later than 48 hours from the date of receipt there of the measurement-card): (*b*) That the register of unidentified persons is carefully and correctly kept up, a copy of the entries being sent to district headquarters and to the Central Office.

Great importance of measuring all unidentified persons and making a reference to Central Office.

It is essential to the working success of the anthropometric scheme that every unidentified person sent up by the police shall be measured and a reference made to the Central Office, and a reply awaited before his case is disposed of. The co-operation of all officers is required to ensure that this rule is strictly observed. Superintendents and Inspectors when inspecting Court offices will specially note in their "Remarks" whether the rule has been infringed, and the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General will pay special attention to this point. The number of unidentified persons sent up in the course of the year in any district is not large, and the maintenance of the register and compliance with the rules now laid down cannot entail much extra work on the Court Sub-Inspector, who has been relieved of routine work and in many places consequently has ample leisure.

Precautions taken in selecting convicts whose measurements are required for permanent record.

The object and scope of what is known as the P.R. system of classification are fully set forth in the Bengal Police Code. This system ensures that a classification made for police purposes is transcribed into the jail registers, thereby enabling the police to trace dangerous convicts throughout their jail career, although they may in the requirements of jail administration be moved frequently from one jail to another. As soon as a case falling under Chapter XII or XVII, Penal Code, or certain other specified sections outside these chapters, is convicted, the District Superintendent is required to determine whether the convicted defendant shall or shall not be classified as P.R. Specific instructions are given in the Bengal Police Code for the guidance of Superintendents in deciding whether this classification shall be adopted, but these instructions are necessarily not exhaustive, and discretion is left to officers. Generally it is laid down that all persons who appear to be professional or habitual criminals, even though there is but this one conviction on record against them—all persons convicted of offences under the above chapters, whose identity the police have failed to satisfactorily establish—

General instructions laid down to ensure that convicts answering certain descriptions shall be classified P.R. These instructions are not intended to be exhaustive.

all persons believed to commit crime outside the limits of the police-station in which they reside—must be classified P.R. As the P.R. classification is determined at the time when the case is decided—when all the facts of it are fresh in the memory of the District Superintendent, who has, moreover, the opportunity of consulting the Sub-District Inspectors and the officers connected with the successful prosecution of the case—the instances in which P.R. classification is either wrongly made or wrongly omitted should be rare.

The rules stringently require that all P.R. convicts shall be anthropometrically measured. The adaptation of the P.R. system to the anthropometric system thus ensures that the officers most qualified to pronounce upon the past antecedents and potentiality for crime of convicts shall decide whether any particular convict shall or shall not be measured. The measurements of all P.R. convicts (class II) are required for permanent record, and must be taken and certified by a skilled measurer, or, if taken by a qualified measurer, must be tested and certified by a skilled measurer. Unless so certified, they are not accepted for record in the Central Office.

The rules require that all convicts classified P. R., *i.e.* persons of Class II, shall be measured.

Superintendents will submit, on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, statements in the following form showing deaths during the preceding quarter amongst ex-convicts and convicts who have been anthropometrically measured :—

Statement showing deaths amongst convicts and ex-convicts anthropometrically measured.

Name of district.	Name of convict or ex-convict.	Father's name.	Last conviction.			
			District.	Sentence.	Date.	Section.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The system of holding weekly jail parades at which a return is drawn up showing whether all persons admitted to jail during the preceding week, or about to be released during the ensuing week, have been rightly classified P.R., or have apparently through an unjustifiable omission not been so classified, affords an effective check upon the working of the P.R. system, as these returns are scrutinised for their own districts by Superintendents, and are also scrutinised by inspecting officers. Further, a special note is recorded when it is found that a P.R. prisoner about to be released has not been measured, or steps are taken to have him measured at once.

Weekly jail parade scheme designed as a check upon the working of the P.R. system.

Original measurements are ordinarily made by the district police officers. Those of unidentified under-trial persons are alone sent direct to the Central Office in order that search may be made. If the identity can be established, information is sent without delay to the requisitioning Superintendent. Those of convicted prisoners are retained by the District Superintendent until, according to the rules, they have been tested by one of the skilled measurers, who should not certify cards on which there are entries made not in accordance with rules, who are required to visit periodically all districts. After being tested, the measurement-cards are sent to the Central Office for record.

No measurements permanently recorded in Inspector-General's office until verified by skilled measurers.

Information concerning over 12,000 of the principal criminals of the Province has been classified in the Central Office. This obviously is a very incomplete criminal record, but it is being added to daily. At first, references for information will frequently prove unsuccessful; but this need not discourage officers, as instances of failure will become fewer as the criminal record becomes more complete. The system was put to the test of actual working towards the end of August 1893. During the 10 months which has since elapsed, *i.e.* up to 30th June 1894, the Central Office have been able to give the local police full information as to the past criminal history and identity of 78 persons whose antecedents the local police after exhausting enquiry had failed to ascertain. These successful cases came from 25 districts, amongst which were the most north-westerly and the most south-easterly districts of the Province. These figures of success during the third year of working afford reason to believe that the Bengal system has been started on sound lines, and that it is well adapted to the conditions which obtain in rural Bengal.

Criminal record up to June 1894.

The Criminal Identification Department of the Bengal Police Office is worked, under the control of the Personal Assistant, by the Inspectors of the Inspector-General's Reserve, aided by the two Sub-Inspectors appointed for investigation of cases of road-poisoning, and by such other officers as may be selected for the purpose. The immediate charge of the department rests primarily and ordinarily with an officer specially deputed for the purpose from time to time, and when he is temporarily absent or otherwise engaged, with the senior Inspector or Sub-Inspector available.

Rules for the working of the Criminal Identification Branch.

It is the duty of the officer in charge to receive and arrange roll-cards (plate viii), and to answer references in connection with them. He has to see that the cards are properly prepared, indexed, and arranged, and to keep the key of the almirah in which they are deposited.

It is further his duty to depute "skilled measurers" quarterly to each Central jail to test the measurements of all prisoners made P.R. during the previous three months, to measure those not already measured, and to see, so far as he is able, that no persons who ought to have been measured escape measurement.

The "skilled measurers," besides testing the measurements of prisoners at Central jails, instruct the local police how to measure accurately. Timely notice of their visits will be given to the Superintendents of neighbouring districts, who will send officers for instruction. When an officer is found to be proficient, he will be taken before

the Superintendent, who will examine him, and, if satisfied of his proficiency, report his name to the Central Office for record.

The officers of the Criminal Identification Department always carry about with them a set of instruments, and under the orders of the District Superintendent, should take every opportunity of measuring, with their consent, all criminals at large who are known to have been convicted of an offence rendering them liable to be kept under police surveillance. A commencement has been made with convicted members of such criminal tribes as the Bediyas, Mughya Doms, Bhatus, Shanders, Muzaffarpur Sonars, Tutia Musalmans of Midnapore, &c.

Skilled measurers.

Skilled measurers are posted at the Inspector-General's office and at the offices of the Superintendents of Bhagalpur and Rajshahi. These officers have charge of measurements at the Central and subordinate jails shown in the appendix against their names.

The duties of these officers are to measure P.R. prisoners at Central and to proceed to district jails when the number of P.R. prisoners at any of these jails is large enough to make such a course advisable, and to test measurements made by qualified measurers in districts. They should arrange to visit each district jail at least once every six months.

The skilled measurers are attached to the offices mentioned above, and any necessary communications from Superintendents to these officers will be directed accordingly. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General will decide any question of urgency or difficulty.

Skilled measurers submit a daily personal diary, describing their movements and work, to the Central Office through the Superintendent of the district in which they are working. These diaries are filled in in the same way as Inspectors' diaries. At the end of each month they submit statements of work done during the month, and bring to notice the names of measurers and the number of their measurements which differ from the test measurement by more than half an inch in the case of height and two millimetres in respect of other measurements. They must satisfy themselves that no person who should be measured escapes measurement, and should bring to the notice of the Superintendent the case of any convict not made P.R., who in their opinion should have been made P.R. and measured. They also report the state of the instruments in the districts they visit, and, after testing them with the gauge and dynamometer provided, should bring to notice any want of accuracy. The pull of the Sliding rule should be between 3 and 4 pounds when the upper ring is opposite 12 c.m.

Precautions to be taken in districts to ensure that all convicts liable to measurement shall not escape measurement.

In order that P.R. prisoners may be promptly measured, the P.R. slips, by means of which the fact of prisoners having been made P.R. is communicated to the Jail, are made over to the Court Sub-Inspector or other qualified measurer from the Superintendent's office, instead of being sent direct to the jail. It is the duty of the Court Sub-Inspector or other measurer to take the earliest opportunity of measuring the prisoners named in the slips made over to him, and of recording the measurements on the back. Having done this, he makes over the slips to the jail, obtaining a receipt, which should be forwarded to the Superintendent's office, so that the fact of the prisoners having been measured may be noted in the P.R. register and in Police Station Register No. XIII. The cards on which the results are recorded

must be retained by Superintendents until the measurements have been tested by a skilled measurer, or by the Superintendent, as no cards, not properly tested, are received in the Central Office for record. Measurement-cards should not be sent to the Central Office for record until the time of appeal is over, or the appeal, if any, has been decided.

On the 15th of every month, Superintendents report to the Anthropometry Department of the Inspector-General's office the number of measurement-cards prepared by qualified measurers pending test by "skilled measurers." A note is also made showing the number of prisoners due for release during the next month whose measurements have not been tested, in order that arrangements may be made for this purpose. If in any case it is impossible for "skilled measurers" to visit a jail before the date of release of a prisoner whose measurements have not been tested, the Superintendent should have them verified by an officer other than the one who made the original measurement.

All envelopes containing papers concerning the measurement of prisoners, measurement-cards, and questions regarding anthropometry, should be marked "Anthropometry." Cards should not be folded, but enclosed in covers large enough to contain them.

Measurements with instructions for taking them.

The measurements must invariably be made by a qualified or skilled measurer with an assistant to whom he can dictate the figures without putting down his measuring instruments:—

(1) The measurer must be careful to place himself and his subject in the positions indicated in the plates. It is essential to accuracy that these positions be closely observed. He should verify the correctness of the instruments by means of the metal standard supplied with each set and when available by the dynamometer.

(2) Each subject will be measured three several times. If the measurements differ by two millimetres or less, the mean will be entered. If the difference exceeds two millimetres, the measurements will be carefully taken and retaken until they fall within this limit.

(4) Where possible, the measurements and descriptions will be tested and certified by a gazetted officer. The original measurements will not, however, be altered by a testing officer until clearly proved by skilled measurers to be wrong. The testing should be so conducted that the measurer cannot possibly know the original measurements.

(5) The height will be recorded in feet and inches; all the other measurements in centimetres and millimetres.

(6) The dates of measurements and signature of measurers and testers will be entered at the foot of each roll-card.

Method of measuring.

In making measurements the following precautions are observed:—

CAUTION TO MEASURERS.

Three measurements will invariably be taken, the *mean result* alone being finally recorded. In working out the mean result, fractions below ½ will be ignored; fractions of ½ will be so shown; fractions above ½ will be treated as unity. Thus (18·4—18·5—18·4) the mean is 18·4⅓, but the fraction being below ½ is ignored, and the *mean result*

recorded as 18·4. With (18·4—18·5—18·5) the mean is 18·4⅔, the fraction being above ½ is to be treated as unity, and the *mean result* recorded as 18·5. With (18·4½—18·5—18·4) the *mean result* will be recorded as 18·4½.

MEASURING LENGTH OF HEAD.

The subject to squat on the ground with face towards left hand of measurer seated in a chair. The indicator to be pushed back so as to rest against the right limb of the calipers. The point of left limb of calipers to be kept in position in the cavity above bridge of the nose (nasal arch) by measurer's left index finger and thumb. The right limb of calipers, worked by right index finger and thumb of measurer, to be passed below the subject's ear and the point worked over the back of the subject's head, the object being to ascertain the maximum length from the cavity above bridge of nose (nasal arch) to occipital bone. The measurer will be careful not to pull the right limb, but to guide it only. By passing the point below the ear at the commencement of the operation, the maximum length is gradually worked up to and the chance of error diminished. When the operation is completed, the right limb of the calipers should be brought back under the ear before the instrument is removed.

See Plate II.

MEASURING WIDTH OF HEAD.

The subject to squat on the ground facing the measurer seated in a chair. After adjusting the indicator, the measurer, holding the hinge lightly between the thumb and index finger of left hand, will lightly grasp the handle in his right hand, and will then work the points of the calipers across the widest part of the head, *i.e.*, from one parietal bone to the other, taking care to keep the instrument in a horizontal plane. The greatest width of the head must be measured and recorded.

See Plate III.

MEASURING LEFT MIDDLE FINGER.

The first insertion link of the chain to be hooked. Subject and measurer to stand face to face. The sliding bar to be held between right arm and side of measurer, and kept almost horizontal. Measurer's left thumb to be placed in palm of subject's left hand, so as to press home the knuckle into the right angle formed by fixed arm and measuring bar of instrument. Subject's finger to be kept straight by measurer's right middle finger applied between tip and first joint of subject's finger. The measurer might stand on a stool when taking these measurements if of shorter stature than the person measured.

See Plate IV.

MEASURING LEFT FOREARM.

The last insertion link of chain to be hooked. Subject to sit or stand with left side touching the table and elbow pressed backed as to bring the thumb in a line and level with the nipple. Subject's body being at right angles to side of the table, the arm being kept parallel with the side of the table, and care being taken that the instrument is kept parallel with the arm. The subject's wrists and knuckles must be pressed down, and the middle finger kept perfectly straight up to its tip.

See Plate V.

MEASURING LEFT FOOT.

The second insertion link to be hooked. The subject to stand upright, on left leg with knee unbent, on a low stool, steadying himself by resting one index finger on a wall or other available support, so as to prevent any portion of the weight of the body being thrown on the arm. Right leg to be raised and flexed as shown in diagram. This measurement to be taken under the following conditions:—Distance between subject's left big toe and vertical plane passing through point of support of finger to be 15 inches. Subject's foot to be exactly at right angles to this plane, and *the great toe kept flat on the stool by the pressure of the measurer's fore and middle fingers on the nail and first joint.* The instrument to be exactly parallel with the inner line of the foot.

See Plate VI.

MEASURING HEIGHT.

Head to bend forward a little, knees braced heels together, body from neck downwards to be kept vertical.

TAKING THUMB IMPRESSION.

A small quantity of ordinary printer's ink should be well rubbed with the finger on a small tin slab until a very thin even layer is formed. The ball of the thumb of the left hand of the subject, after being wiped, to be laid on the inked slab and rolled about (not rubbed) until sufficiently inked (this can only be learnt from experience), and then lightly and carefully pressed on the paper or card on which the print is to be taken. It must be specially borne in mind that any *side* movement, either at the time of applying or removing the thumb, will cause a smudge and spoil the impression. The thumb impression of the whole of the ball of the thumb should be taken.

Measurers will be very careful to read measurements correctly. If they have doubt, they should use a magnifying glass, as the millemetre divisions on the scale are necessarily very small.

N.B.—The instruments will be in charge of Court Sub-Inspectors, who will be responsible that they are kept clean and in satisfactory condition. They will be submitted twice a month for the inspection of the District Superintendent.

Instructions for preparing rolls.

The number of each roll-card will be left blank, to be filled in in the office of the Inspector-General.

All names, whether of persons or places, will be written very legibly.

In the case of Muhammadans, their sect (Syad, Moghal, Pathan, Shekh) will be entered under the head *Caste.*

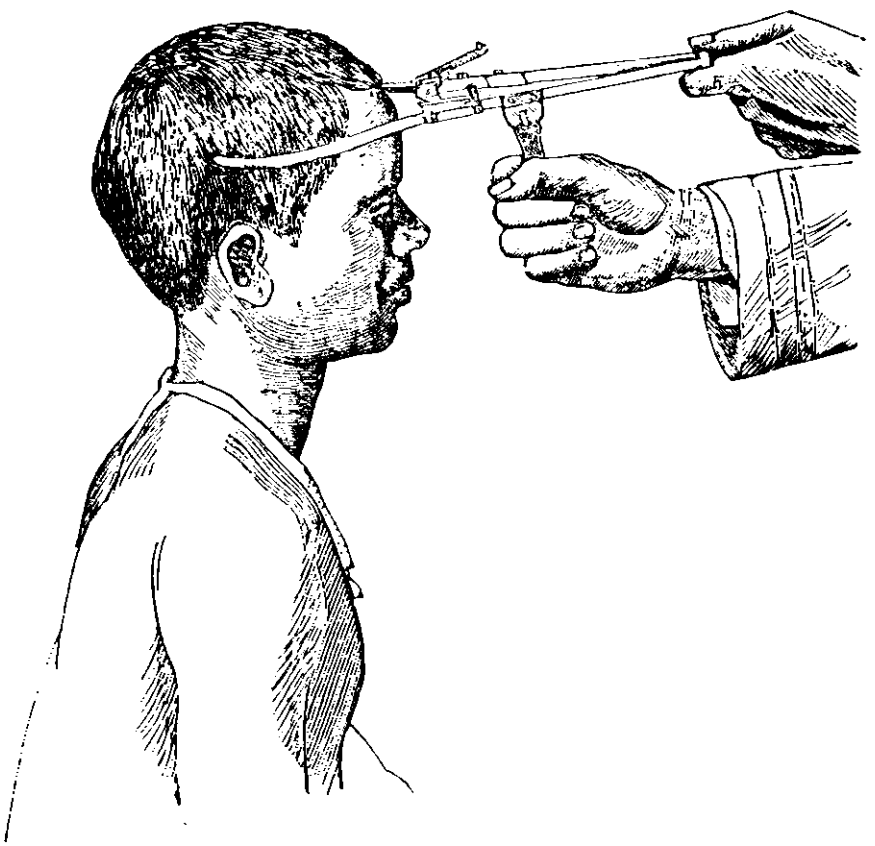
PLATE II.

Measuring Length of Head

The subject to squat on the ground with face towards left hand of measurer seated in a chair. The indicator to be pushed back so as to rest against the right limb of the calipers. The point of left limb of calipers to be kept in position in the cavity above bridge of the nose (nasal arch) by measurer's left index finger and thumb. The right limb of calipers, worked by right index finger and thumb of measurer, to be passed below the subject's ear and the point worked over the back of the subject's head, the object being to ascertain the maximum length from the cavity above bridge of nose (nasal arch) to occipital bone. The measurer will be careful not to pull the right limb, but to guide it only. By passing the point below the ear at the commencement of the operation, the maximum length is gradually worked up to and the chance of error diminished. When the operation is completed, the right limb of the calipers should be brought back under the ear before the instrument is removed.

PLATE III.

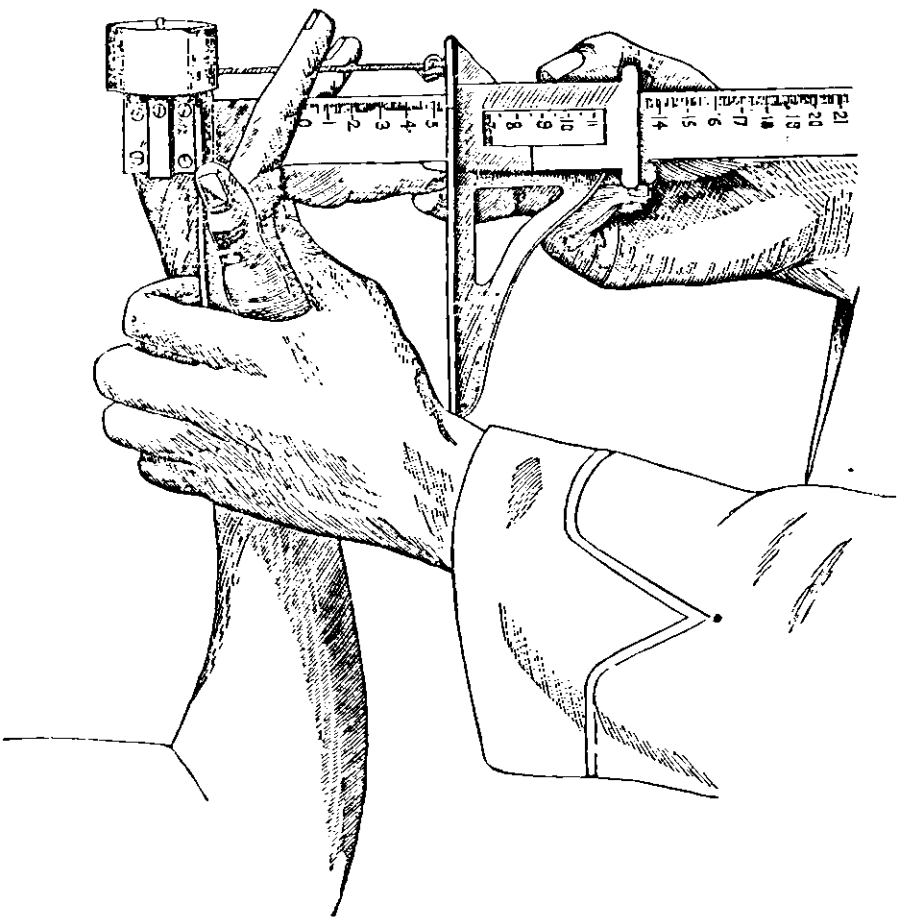
Measuring Width of Head.



The subject to squat on the ground facing the measurer seated in a chair. After adjusting the indicator, the measurer, holding the hinge lightly between the thumb and index finger of left hand, will tightly grasp the handle in his right hand and will then work the points of the calipers across the widest part of the head, *i.e.*, from one parietal bone to the other, taking care to keep the instrument in a horizontal plane. The greatest width of the head must be measured and recorded.

PLATE IV.

Measuring Left Middle Finger.



The first insertion link of the chain to be hooked. Subject and measurer to stand face to face. The sliding bar to be held between right arm and side of measurer, and kept almost horizontal. Measurer's left thumb to be placed in palm of subject's left hand, so as to press home the knuckle into the right angle formed by fixed arm and measuring bar of instrument. Subject's finger to be kept straight by measurer's right middle finger applied between tip and first joint of subject's finger. The measurer might stand on a stool when taking these measurements if of shorter stature than the person measured.

PLATE V.

Measuring Left Forearm.

The last insertion link of chain to be hooked. Subject to sit or stand with left side touching the table and elbow pressed back so as to bring the thumb in a line and level with the nipple. Subject's body being at right angles to side of the table, the arm being kept parallel with the side of the table, and care being taken that the instrument is kept parallel with the arm. The subject's wrists and knuckles must be pressed down, and the middle finger kept perfectly straight up to its tip.

PLATE VI.

Measuring Left Foot.

The second insertion link to be hooked. The subject to stand upright, on left leg with knee unbent, on a low stool, steadying himself by resting one index finger on a wall or other available support, so as to prevent any portion of the weight of the body being thrown on the arm. Right leg to be raised and flexed as shown in diagram. This measurement to be taken under the following conditions :—Distance between subject's left big toe and vertical plane passing through point of support of finger to be 15 inches. Subject's foot to be exactly at right angles to this plane, and *the great toe kept flat on the stool by the pressure of the measurer's fore and middle fingers on the nail and first joint.* The instrument to be exactly parallel with the inner line of the foot.

Religion will be entered briefly, as Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian, &c.

The mother-tongue of the subject must, if possible, be carefully ascertained, as it may hereafter be used for classification purposes. If it cannot be exactly ascertained, the fact should be stated. Mother-tongue is the language of the place of permanent residence of the parents at the time of birth, the exception being when the parents migrated shortly after the birth of the child and settled in a place where a different language was spoken. The mother-tongue of persons whose birth occurred under such conditions, and of persons whose mother-tongue cannot be conclusively determined, should be described as "uncertain." For purposes of classification, mother-tongues are subdivided in the Lower Provinces into the following major heads:—Bengali; Hindi; Uriya; Sonthali; Kol; Mandari; "All others."

The simplest way of ascertaining the mother-tongue of an unidentified person with residence unknown is to question him in different languages, thereby ascertaining the language spoken by him with the greatest facility, and this may be assumed to be his mother-tongue. If any doubt exists, it should be recorded as uncertain, note being made of the languages spoken fluently.

Previous convictions will be entered chronologically and as briefly as possible. It will be sufficient to note the name of district, length of sentence, date of sentence, and section of Code under which punished, thus:—Pabna, 2 years, 3-2-79, § 457, I. P. C.

Peculiarities of appearance, &c., how to be recorded.

Under this head only personal peculiarities distinctive of the individual will be noted, such as deformities, any striking peculiarity of features or build, &c. It is useless to note that ears are bored, right arm inoculated, the existence of hair on the face or body, &c., as these facts are ordinarily not distinctive of any particular person.

Marks and scars, and instructions for recording them.

The exact position is indicated in the diagram, a careful description of the size and nature of two or three permanent marks or scars will be recorded, careful attention being given to the following instructions.

The measuring officer must be quite satisfied, so far as a non-professional man can be, that the mark or scar he is describing is likely to be permanent.

To meet the case of the same subject being measured more than once, and to ensure that the same marks are selected for record by the several measurers, officers recording measurements will select these marks in the order indicated on the card (plate VIII), *i.e.*, (1) Head; (2) Arms; (3) Front and back of trunk; (4) Legs.

Only conspicuous permanent marks or scars should be recorded. Two or at the outside three such marks or scars are sufficient—now that thumb impressions are taken; when a subject has no conspicuous or characterstic marks, it is sufficient for the measurer to note this fact.

N. B.—The following kinds of marks and scars should be searched for:—

Birth-marks.—Such as moles, warts, squints, harelips, strawberry marks, &c.

Disease marks.—Made by small-pox, leprosy, &c.

Accidental marks.—Resulting from burns, scalds, cuts, loss of limbs, injuries to eyes, &c.

Artificial marks.—Tattooing.

Marks of circumcision should not be searched for.

Age marks.—Such as decay or loss of teeth, baldness, &c.

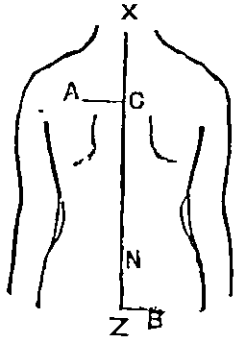
The subject should be examined and measured for marks in the position of a soldier at attention, and the position of the mark or scar indicated as follows:—

(1) On the face the distance from any two fixed points, such as corners of eyes, eyebrows, nostrils, ears, &c.

(2) On the arms the distance from the tips of middle finger, noting whether posterior, anterior, external or internal.

(3) On the front trunk, breast, and belly. An imaginary line should be taken passing along the median line, through the navel downwards and through the middle of the throat upwards.

(A) Marks will then be either on the line or to the right or left of it; if on the line they will be noted as X cm. above or below the navel. If to the right, X cm. above or below navel, and Y cm. to the right or left, measuring the distance above or below navel to that spot on the line which is level with the mark, and then measuring at right angles from imaginary line to the mark. See figure.—(*N.B.*—The words right and left refer to the person measured, and are not the right and left of measurer.)



A being a scar on right breast, measure from N (navel) to C point on imaginary line, XZ, level with A, and then from C to A at right angles to XZ. On the card it would be noted as "scar 16 cm. above navel and 5 cm. to the right." In the same way mark B, "scar 4 cm. below navel and 3 cm. to the left," and so on.

(4) On back of trunk a similar line will be taken along the spine and marks measured in the same way, taking distance above or below the 7th vertebra.

(5) On the legs the mark will be noted as anterior, posterior, internal, external, and the distance from the ground be given.

The positions of marks and scars will be ascertained with a rule, tape or piece of paper carefully marked to millimetres. They will be marked in their order of sequence on the diagram on the card, thus (1), (2), &c. There is separate space on the cards for recording information regarding (1), (2), &c.

Space is left on the roll for one photograph, which should be in pro-
Photography. file (right side).

Photographs of poisoners will invariably be taken, and the Inspector-General will be glad to have the photos of as many other convicts as possible attached to these roll-cards. District Superintendents who possess

photographic apparatus may be willing to take photographs of dacoits, robbers or other criminals whom they consider specially important, and affix a copy to the roll-cards on the space allotted for that purpose.

System for classification of measurement cards at the Central Office.

Reference to the almirah plan and to the key to it, given as appendices, will help to explain the system on which cards are classified.

All measurements are empirically divided into three ranges—"Long," "Medium," "Short." The key shows whether any particular measurement is Long, is Medium, or is Short. For classification purposes measurements are taken in the following sequence:—(1) Length of head, (2) Width of head, (3) Left middle finger, (4) Left forearm, (5) Left foot, (6) Height.

All cards in which the Length of head measurements are, according to the key, "Long," are placed in almirah A; those with "Medium" measurements in almirah B; and with "Short" measurements in almirah C. Having thus located the card in one of three almirahs, each of which contains 243 pigeon-holes, the process of arrangement is thus continued.

These almirahs are divided (blue lines in the plan) horizontally into three equal rectangular spaces, each containing 81 pigeon-holes. All cards with Widths of head classified "Long" are placed in the lowermost rectangle, those with "Medium" Widths of head in the centre, and those with "Short" in the uppermost rectangle. Examination, therefore, of the first two measurements ensures the location of the card somewhere within a space represented by 81 pigeon-holes of a particular almirah. Each of the rectangular spaces allotted to Width of head is subdivided into three equal portions by vertical lines (red lines in plan), the subdivision on the left being allotted to cards which contain "Long" Left middle finger measurements, the subdivision in the centre to those with "Medium," and the subdivision on the right to those with "Short" Left middle finger measurements. Examination of the first three measurements, therefore, locates the card within a space represented by 27 pigeon-holes of a particular almirah.

Each of the smaller spaces allotted to Width of head and Left middle finger combined thus arrived at is further subdivided into three equal spaces by horizontal lines (marked red in plan) according as the Left forearm is "Long," is "Medium," or is "Short." Examination of the figures for this latter measurement therefore reduces the area wherein the card is to be located to one represented by nine pigeon-holes, and this space is again divided into three equal parts by vertical lines (black lines in plan) according to Left foot measurements, reducing the space for location of the card to one of three pigeon-holes, which is finally reduced by subdivision for Height to the particular pigeon-hole where the card has to be placed.

Device adopted to meet the difficulty brought about by certain measurements being more or less correlated.

The figures in the key show varying limits in each almirah for the "Long," "Medium," and "Short" ranges of Width of head and Left middle finger and further subordinate subdivision in respect of Forearm, Foot, and Height. The well-ascertained tendency which exists, where one measurement is long, for the other measurements (some of which are more or less correlated) to be long, and where one is short for the others to be short, has necessitated this secondary subdivision of range limits, so as to prevent undue

accumulation in particular pigeon-holes. The divisions shown in the key arrived at as the result of practical working give a fairly even distribution of cards amongst the 729 pigeon-holes which make up the three almirahs. Where differentiation is needed, the pigeon-holes of each almirah are thus distinguished:—1(*a*) ; 1(*b*) ; 1(*c*).

Roll-cards of convicts actually in Jail kept apart in files.

The roll-cards of convicts actually undergoing sentence are kept apart, as obviously it would be uselessly increasing labour to place them amongst the cards arranged for search, the convicts' whereabouts and all about them being known so long as they are in Jail. After making allowance for the maximum amount of remission obtainable under the Jail "mark system," the cards are kept in monthly files according to earliest date of release. They are then three months in advance of this date brought into the Search almirahs and placed in the appropriate pigeon-holes. By this arrangement over 2,000 cards are kept apart, and the labour of search in consequence diminished.

System of search and allowance made for error attributable to the personal equation of measurers.

The system of search is necessarily based upon the system of classification. By the addition of certain mechanical appliances to the measuring instruments, errors due to the greater or less dexterity, varying sense of touch, and other peculiarities, which may be summed up in the expression "personal equation of measurers," have been much reduced; but even with the improved instruments this residuum of error is not a negligable quantity, and the unit of measurement, the millimetre ($\frac{1}{25}$ inch), is so small that exact correspondence in results, even when skilled operators measure the same subject, cannot be expected. Experience justifies the opinion that ordinarily there should not be a divergence in results, when measurements are taken with ordinary care and in strict compliance with rules, of more than two millimetres in the Head, Foot, and Forearm measurements, of one millimetre in the Finger and of half an inch in the Height. The system of search up to the 1st April 1894 had been adapted to this assumption. Since that date, with a view to make search more exhaustive, two millimetres are allowed as margin for error in the Head, Finger, and Forearm, three millimetres in the Foot, and half an inch as before in the Height measurements. The margin thus allowed, which actually represents a range of four millimetres, six millimetres, and one inch respectively, is so considerable as to make search certain, unless the measurements have been hopelessly bad.

Margin allowed for personal equation error increased since 1st April 1894.

A specimen "search slip" in a successful case is given. It will be observed that the margin of error taken into account is that which was prescribed up to the 1st April. A card was received on the 29th December 1893, purporting to contain the measurements of an unknown person who gave the name of Moti Lal Bose, son of Harish Bose. The figures given in the specimen search slip are those referred to. Comparing the measurements on the card with the key, and making the allowance for personal equation error of two millimetres and one millimetre respectively, the Length of head is dealt with as ranging between 17·9 and 18·3, and would therefore be either "Medium" or "Short" according to the figures. The Width of head, 15·35, with two millimetres added or subtracted, would be within the limits assigned to "Long" in the key,

"Search slip" and system of search illustrated.

whether the Length of head is "Medium" or is "Short." With the Length of head "Short," *i.e.*, in almirah C, the figures 11·1 for Left middle finger, representing a range from 11·2 to 11·, would be within the "Long" limit; whereas with Length of head "Medium," *i.e.*, in almirah B, the same figures bring Left middle finger within both "Long" and "Medium" limits. This is shown in the "search slip." The key shows that in the B almirah, with Left middle finger "Long," a Left forearm ranging between 46·3 and 46·7 would be either "Medium" or "Short," whereas in the C almirah it would be within the limits for "Medium"; search has to be made accordingly. A number of combinations occur under Left foot, as its classification is subordinate to Left middle finger, and independent figures have been assigned to each of its limits according as the Left forearm is "Long," is "Medium," or is "Short." Similarly for Height. These various combinations are shown in the "search slip." The numbers given at the bottom of each vertical column are those of the pigeon-holes. In this particular instance, though 12 pigeon-holes are indicated, the card was found in the second pigeon-hole searched, and the Central Office was able the same day to give the requisitioning police information of previous convictions for burglary, theft, &c., undergone by this man under the name of Brojo Mohan, son of Ram Charan, and this, and not Moti Lal Bose, was subsequently proved to be his correct name. All the information supplied by the Central Office was duly established to the satisfaction of the Court which dealt with the case.

Indexes to the Conviction Registers since 1882 prepared upon a new system, supplied to every district and subdivision in Bengal.

A register is maintained at each district and subdivisional headquarters known as the High Court Conviction Register, in which are entered the names of all persons convicted of offences falling under Chapters XII and XVII, Penal Code, rendering them liable to imprisonment for three years and upwards and of certain other specified offences.

Even officers of some education are inaccurate in spelling native names. Thus Ibrahim is found spelt as Ebrahim, Abrahim—Benode as Benode, Banod, &c., &c. The index to this register prepared on the principle of the English Dictionary often proved of little use in searching for names. Further, in this country where certain names appear to be very popular and consequently of frequent occurrence, the description afforded by giving a person's name without adding his father's name is altogether insufficient. With a view to meet these practical difficulties, a new system of indexing native names has been devised, the salient points of which are that the confusion arising from the varying spelling of names is altogether discounted, and the person and his father's name are simultaneously traced by the one process of search. With 20,000 names on the register, the name with father's name of any particular person can be traced within a couple of minutes. Indexes prepared on this new system for the decennial period ending 1891 and for the years since have recently been supplied to every district and subdivision in the province, and the district police knowing a local suspect's correct name can at once say whether there are any convictions on record against him. It is consequently only when the real name, &c., are unknown or doubtful that the local police find it necessary to invoke the help of the Central Office.

Distribution List showing grouping of Jails for purposes of the working of the Anthropometric system.

1	2	3	4
NAME OF CENTRAL JAIL.	District Jails subordinate to Central Jail.	Officer responsible for measurements.	REMARKS.
Rajshahi	(1) Darjeeling ... ... (2) Dinajpur ... ... (3) Rangpur ... ... (4) Jalpaiguri ... ... (5) Bogra ... ... (6) Pabna ... ... (7) Purnea	Sub-Inspector Bhawaninath Nandi.	Officer shown in column 3 is responsible for taking the measurements at Central jails and for guaranteeing accuracy of measurements taken by qualified measurers at district jails. He is required to certify accuracy by recording his signature as testing officer.
Dacca	(1) Mymensingh ... ... (2) Faridpur ... ... (3) Tippera	Ditto.	
Alipore	(1) Jessore ... ... (2) Khulna ... ... (3) Backergunge ... (4) Noakhali ... ... (5) Chittagong	Officer deputed from Central Office from time to time.	
Presidency	(1) Hooghly ... ... (2) Burdwan ... ... (3) Manbhum ... ... (4) Singhbhum ... ... (5) Murshidabad ... (6) Nadia ... ... (7) Birbhum	Ditto.	
Midnapore	(1) Midnapore ... ... (2) Bankura ... ... (3) Cuttack ... ... (4) Puri ... ... (5) Balasore	Ditto.	
Bhagalpur	(1) Darbhanga ... ... (2) Monghyr ... ... (3) Sonthal Parganas ... (4) Malda	Sub-Inspector Tarak Nath Sen.	
Buxar	(1) Champaran ... ... (2) Shahabad ... ... (3) Saran ... ... (4) Patna ... ... (5) Muzaffarpur ... ... (6) Gaya ... ... (7) Hazaribagh ... ... (8) Lohardaga ... ... (9) Palamau	Ditto.	

PLATE VIII.

I.-G.'s Office Serial No. _____ *Full name, with* aliases _____

_____

Caste _____ *Religion* _____

Mother-tongue _____ *Profession* _____

Father's { *Name* _____ *Police-station* _____
Village _____ *District* _____

Convictions _____

_____

_____

_____

For photograph. Full face.	Impression of left thumb.

	Cent.	*Mille.*		*Cent.*	*Mille.*
Head. *Length*			*Left forearm*		
Width			„ *foot*		
Left middle finger				*Feet.*	*Inches.*
			Height		

Peculiarities of speech, gait, appearance, etc. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Age on _____ *between* _____ *and* _____ *years.*

Marks and scars should be shown in their proper positions in the diagrams and numbered, the descriptions of each mark or scar being entered under those numbers in the space for "Marks and Scars."

Marks and Scars.

*

1.

* Measurements from fixed points—such as navel, 7th vertebra (marked × in diagram), corner of eyes, &c.—in the order of head, arms, front and back of body, legs, must be entered here. The words right and left should refer to the subject's right and left and not to the measurer's.

Measured on the _____, *at* _____, *by* _____

Tested on the _____, *at* _____, *by* _____

Entered in Jail Register on the _____ . *Admission Register.*

No. _____

Signature of measuring officer.

Plan of Anthropometric Almirah A.

LONG LENGTH OF HEAD.

SHORT WIDTH OF HEAD.			Long L. Middle Finger.			Medium L. Middle Finger.			Short L. Middle Finger.		
			Long L. foot.	Medium L. foot.	Short L. foot.	Long L. foot.	Medium L. foot.	Short L. foot.	Long L. foot.	Medium L. foot.	Short L. foot.
Short L. Forearm.	S. H.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	M. H.		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	L. H.		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Medium L. Forearm.	S. H.		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	M. H.		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	L. H.		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Long L. Forearm.	S. H.		55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	M. H.		64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
	L. H.		73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Short L. Forearm.	S. H.		82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	M. H.		91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
	L. H.		100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
HEAD.		S. H.	109	110			113	114	115	116	117

MEDIUM WIDTH	MEDIUM FOREARM	L. H.	118	119			122	123	124	125	126
		M. H.	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
	LONG L. FOREARM.	S. H.	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
		M. H.	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
		L. H.	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
LONG WIDTH OF HEAD.	SHORT L. FOREARM.	S. H.	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
		M. H.	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
		L. H.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
	MEDIUM L. FOREARM.	S. H.	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
		M. H.	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
		L. H.	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
	LONG L. FOREARM.	S. H.	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
		M. H.	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
		L. H.	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243

NOTE.—L. H. = Long height. M. H. = Medium height. S. H. = Short height.

All three Almirahs, A, B, C, are on the same plan. Where, with reference to the figures given in the key, the length of a head is 'long,' the card is placed in Almirah A; if 'Medium' in Almirah B; if 'Short' in Almirah C. The key shows the limits assigned to the other measurements in each of the three Almirahs, and cards are arranged accordingly. The variation in limits apparent in the keys for the several Almirahs is required to prevent undue accumulation in particular pigeon-holes. Each of the numbered spaces is a pigeon-hole. When it is necessary to differentiate pigeon-holes of the three Almirahs, they are described 1(*a*), 1(*b*), 1(*c*).

In making search, measurement figures are taken in the following order: -

(1) Length of head.
(2) Width of head.
(3) Left middle finger.
(4) Left forearm.
(5) Left foot.
(6) Height.

ALMIRAH A.

I.—Length of Head.

Long 18·6 and upwards.

II.—Width of Head.

Long 14·5 and upwards.
Med. 14·45 to 14·05.
Short 14·0 and downwards.

III.—Left Middle Finger.

Long 11·2 and upwards.	Med. 11·15 to 10·7.	Short 10·65 and downwards.
IV.—Left forearm— Long 48·5 and upwards. Med. 48·45 to 46·9. Short 46·85 and downwards.	IV.—Left forearm. Long 46·2 and upwards. Med. 46·15 to 45·15. Short 45·1 and downwards.	IV.—Left forearm— Long 44·4 and upwards. Med. 44·35 to 43·6. Short 43·55 and downwards.
Long left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 27·05 and upwards. Med. 27·0 to 26·3. Short 26·25 and downwards.	Long left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 25·75 and upwards. Med. 25·7 to 25·15. Short 25·1 and downwards.	Long left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 24·9 and upwards. Med. 24·85 to 24·3. Short 24·25 and downwards.
VI.—Height— Long 5′—0″ and upwards. Med. 5′—8¼″ to 5′—7½″. Short 5′—7¼″ and downwards.	VI.—Height— Long 5′—6½″ and upwards. Med. 5′—6¼″ to 5′—5½″. Short 5′—5½″ and downwards.	VI.—Height— Long 5′—4½″ and upwards. Med. 5′—4¼″ to 5′—3½″. Short 5′—3½″ and downwards.
Medium left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 26·45 and upwards. Med. 26·4 to 25·8. Short 25·75 and downwards.	Medium left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 25·45 and upwards. Med. 25·4 to 24·65. Short 24·6 and downwards.	Medium left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 24·6 and upwards. Med. 24·55 to 23·9. Short 23·85 and downwards.
VI.—Height— Long 5′—7¼″ and upwards. Med. 5′—7″ to 5′—6¼″. Short 5′—6¼″ and downwards.	VI.—Height— Long 5′—5¼″ and upwards. Med. 5′—5″ to 5′—4¼″. Short 5′—4″ and downwards.	VI.—Height— Long 5′—4″ and upwards. Med. 5′—3½″ to 5′—2¾″. Short 5′—2¾″ and downwards.
Short left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 26·0 and upwards. Med. 25·95 to 25·3. Short 25·25 and downwards.	Short left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 24·7 and upwards. Med. 24·65 to 24·3. Short 24·25 and downwards.	Short left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 23·95 and upwards. Med. 23·9 to 23·4. Short 23·35 and downwards.
VI.—Height— Long 5′—5¼″ and upwards. Med. 5′—5⅛″ to 5′—4¾″. Short 5′—4″ and downwards.	VI.—Height— Long 5′—4″ and upwards. Med. 5′—3⅞″ to 5′—3″. Short 5′—2⅞″ and downwards.	VI.—Height— Long 5′—2¼″ and upwards. Med. 5′—2⅛″ to 5′—1¾″. Short 5′—1¾″ and downwards.

ALMIRAH B.

I.—Length of Head.

Medium 18·55 to 18·1.

II.—Width of Head.

Long 14·35 and upwards.
Med. 14·3 to 13·95.
Short 13·9 and downwards.

III.—Left Middle Finger.

Long 11·05 and upwards.	Med. 11·0 to 10·55.	Short 10·5 and downwards.
IV.—Left forearm— Long 47·45 and upwards. Med. 47·4 to 46·35. Short 46·3 and downwards.	IV.—Left forearm— Long 45·7 and upwards. Med. 45·65 to 44·8. Short 44·75 and downwards.	IV.—Left forearm— Long 43·9 and upwards. Med. 43·85 to 42·9. Short 42·85 and downwards.
Long left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 26·4 and upwards. Med. 26·35 to 25·7. Short 25·65 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 7⅛″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 7⅛″ to 5′ — 6½″. Short 5′ — 6½″ and downwards.	Long left forearm. V.—Left foot. Long 25·35 and upwards. Med. 25·3 to 24·7. Short 24·65 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 5⅜″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 5⅛″ to 5′ — 4⅜″. Short 5′ — 4⅛″ and downwards.	Long left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 24·5 and upwards. Med. 24·45 to 23·9. Short 23·85 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 4⅛″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 4⅛″ to 5′ — 3½″. Short 5′ — 3⅛″ and downwards.
Medium left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 25·85 and upwards. Med. 25·8 to 25·25. Short 25·2 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 6½″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 6¼″ to 5′ — 4⅝″. Short 5′ — 4⅛″ and downwards.	Medium left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 24·8 and upwards. Med. 24·75 to 24·3. Short 24·25 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 4⅛″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 4⅛″ to 5′ — 3⅝″. Short 5′ — 3⅛″ and downwards.	Medium left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 24·0 and upwards. Med. 23·95 to 23·5. Short 23·45 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 3″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 2⅞″ to 5′ — 2″. Short 5′ — 1⅞″ and downwards.
Short left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 25·4 and upwards. Med. 25·35 to 24·7. Short 24·65 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 5⅛″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 5″ to 5′ — 3¾″. Short 5′ — 3⅛″ and downwards.	Short left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 24·8 and upwards. Med. 24·75 to 24·3. Short 24·25 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 3⅛″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 3⅛″ to 5′ — 2⅛″. Short 5′ — 2″ and downwards.	Short left forearm. V.—Left foot— Long 23·4 and upwards. Med. 23·35 to 22·8. Short 22·75 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 1⅞″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 1⅛″ to 5′ — 0⅛″. Short 5′ — 0⅛″ and downwards.

ALMIRAH C.

I.—Length of Head.

18·05 and downwards.

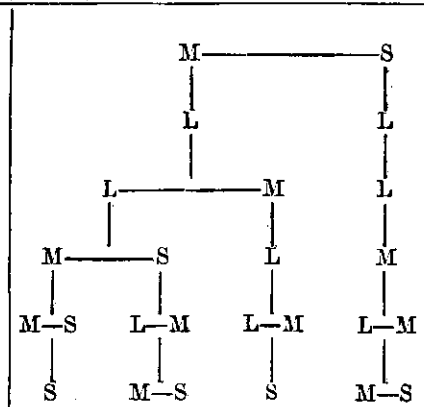
II.—Width of Head.

Long 14·3 and upwards.
Med. 14·25 to 13·85.
Short 13·8 and downwards.

III.—Left Middle Finger.

Long 10·9 and upwards.	Med. 10·85 to 10·45.	Short 10·4 and downwards.
IV.—Left forearm— Long 46·8 and upwards. Med. 46·75 to 45·75. Short 45·7 and downwards.	**IV.—Left forearm—** Long 45·15 and upwards. Med. 45·1 to 44·15. Short 44·1 and downwards.	**IV—Left forearm—** Long 43·55 and upwards. Med. 43·5 to 42·4. Short 42·35 and downwards.
Long left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 26·15 and upwards. Med. 26·1 to 25·55. Short 25·5 and downwards.	Long left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 24·85 and upwards. Med. 24·8 to 24·25. Short 24·2 and downwards.	Long left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 24·0 and upwards. Med. 23·95 to 23·45. Short 23·4 and downwards.
VI.—Height— Long 5′—7″ and upwards. Med. 5′—6⅞″ to 5′—5⅛″. Short 5′—5⅛″ and downwards.	**VI.—Height—** Long 5′—5⅛″ and upwards. Med. 5′—5⅛″ to 5′—3⅛″. Short 5′—3⅛″ and downwards.	**VI.—Height—** Long 5′—4″ and upwards. Med. 5′—3¾″ to 5′—2⅝″. Short 5′—2¼″ and downwards.
Medium left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 25·35 and upwards. Med. 25·3 to 24·7. Short 24·65 and downwards.	Medium left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 24·7 and upwards. Med. 24·65 to 24·1. Short 24·05 and downwards.	Medium left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 23·65 and upwards. Med. 23·6 to 23·1. Short 23·05 and downwards.
VI.—Height— Long 5′—5½″ and upwards. Med. 5′—5″ to 5′—4¼″. Short 5′—4″ and downwards.	**VI.—Height—** Long 5′—4″ and upwards. Med. 5′—3¾″ to 5′—2¾″. Short 5′—2⅝″ and downwards.	**VI.—Height—** Long 5′—2½″ and upwards. Med. 5′—2¼″ to 5′—1¼″. Short 5′—1⅛″ and downwards.
Short left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 25·0 and upwards. Med. 24·95 to 24·4. Short 24·35 and downwards.	Short left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 24·3 and upwards. Med. 24·25 to 23·6. Short 23·55 and downwards.	Short left forearm. **V.—Left foot—** Long 23·1 and upwards. Med. 23·05 to 22·5. Short 22·45 and downwards.
VI.—Height— Long 5′—4½″ and upwards. Med. 5′—4⅛″ to 5′—3″. Short 5′—2⅞″ and downwards.	**VI.—Height—** Long 5′—2¾″ and upwards. Med. 5′—2⅝″ to 5′—1⅞″. Short 5′—1⅝″ and downwards.	**VI.—Height—** Long 5′—1″ and upwards. Med. 5′—0¾″ to 4′—11⅛″. Short 4′—11¼″ and downwards.

SEARCH SLIP.

	Measurements.	Classification.	Details of search.											
L. H.	18·1		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	S	S	S	S
W. H.	15·35		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
L. M. F.	11·1		L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L
L. F. A.	46·5		M	M	S	S	S	S	L	L	M	M	M	M
L. F.	25·4		M	S	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	M
Hr.	5′—4″		S	S	M	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
			191	192	172	163	173	164	220	221	199	190	200	191

Traced.

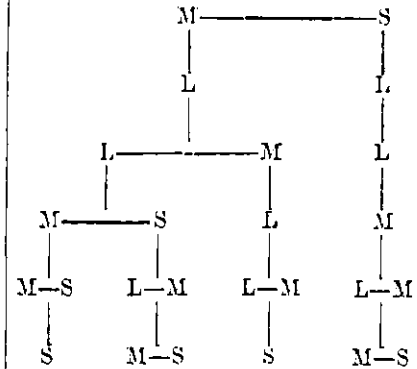
	Remarks.
Name given ...	Moti Lal Das Bose.
Father's name ...	Harish Bose.
District ...	Howrah.
Traced or not ...	Traced as.*
Date of receipt ...	29-12-03.
Date of reply ...	Ditto.

* Traced under the name Brojo Mohan, father's name Ram Charan, with previous convictions under 380 and 457, I. P. C., on record against him. These were duly proved on the information given by the Central Office.

Officer in charge of the Almirahs.

E. J. H.—Reg. No. 3228J—100—27-9-04.

SEARCH SLIP.

	Measurements.	Classification.	Details of search.											
L. H.	18·1		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	S	S	S	S
W. H.	15·35		L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
L. M. F.	11·1		L	L	L	L	L	L	M	M	L	L	L	L
L. F. A.	46·5		M	M	S	S	S	S	L	L	M	M	M	M
L. F.	25·4		M	S	L	L	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	M
Hr.	5′—4″		S	S	M	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	M	S
			191	192	172	163	173	164	220	221	199	190	200	191

Traced.

(97)

No: 630/953 of 12-7-98.
Encl 1 file

To —
P.S. of
H.S.
The D.S. of Police
in Mysore -

Has the honor to forward for perusal, and for transmission to the D.S. of Customs, the accompanying papers on the subject of the working in Bengal during 1897 of anthropometry, and on the progress made in substituting identification by finger impressions for the Anthropometric system.

9-7-98

No. 631/954 of 12-7-98. Secy

Copy to the D.S. of Customs with a request that the papers referred to above may be finally returned to the undersigned after perusal -

8/7/98

Encl (Papers)

9-7-98

9265

No: 2713 J 27-8-98
J 282 Genl

(98)

SECTION [illegal]

From 1180 J

To The Secretary to the Govt of Bengal
Registration Department

Sir

I am directed to forward for perusal and obliging return the marginally noted papers relating to the working of the system of taking finger impressions for purposes of identification, and to invite your opinion as to the advisibility of introducing it into the Registration department.

I am to add that it has already been introduced into the Police and Prisons departments of the State.

I have &c
24-8-98
Secretary.

1) Bengal Police Circular No 1 of 11th January 1896.

2) Govt Pro. No 4227-36 J 448 of 25th Sept 1896 containing Copy of letter No 12 Public 854-62 of 8th May 1896 from the Govt of India.

3) Copy of letter No 2471 of 13-3-97 from the I.G. of Police L. Provinces to the Ch. Secretary to Govt of Bengal containing report of the Select Committee.

4) Rep to the method of classifying finger impressions for purposes of identification.

1st Committee order

Note

No previous Correspondence with J. C. of Regn (vide office Note Writing)
Submitted
24.8.98
19.8.98

SECTION Pol J

FILE No. 1800/99

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE 39 5-7-99 1899

Pol 4 5

J 12

The First assistant to the Resident in Mysore

To Dewan

THE ~~SECY. TO THE GOVT.~~ OF MYSORE,
~~GEN. & REV. DEPTS.~~

(1)

Dated

Despatched 3rd July 1899

Received 7/7/99.

General No. 2906

No. 336-92

Enclosure No. two

Forwarding for information a copy of letter No: 273-80 of the 5th ultimo from the Govt of India re the results obtained in Bengal under the Anthropometric system of identifying Criminals &c.

References to be marked.

1 Dy No 39 6

No. 2906
336.92

Rec'd 4/7/99

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

TO

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 3rd July 1899.

SIR,

In continuation of this office letter No. 3257-X dated the 2nd July 1898, I am directed to forward for information a copy of a letter No. 273-80 of the 5th ultimo from the Government of India in the Home Department and of its enclosures, on the subject of the results obtained in Bengal during 1898 under the anthropometric system of identifying criminals and the system of identification by finger prints, and the progress made in substituting the latter for the former system.

2. I am to suggest, with reference to paragraph 2 of the Home Department letter

referred

referred to in the preceding paragraph, that steps may be taken for arranging the Cards containing anthropometric measurements in bundles according to Castes as proposed, if the finger print system be adopted in Mysore.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

First Assistant Resident.

MS.

SECTION Pol.

FILE No. 110 97

SERIAL No. 3

(2)

To,

The Inspector General
of Police in Mysore.

Dated 15th July 1899.

No. 876/J 71 Secy.

In continuation of this office Communication No. 630/J 53 dated 12th July 1899, has the honor to forward for information and transmission to the Govt of Madras copy of letter No. 2906/336-92 dated the 3rd instant from the Resident in Mysore and the marginally noted papers on the subject of the results obtained in Bengal during

x. Printed copy of letter No. 273-80 of the 5th June 1899 from the Govt. Secy. to the Govt of India.

2. Do of letter No. 1686-J dated the 23rd March 1899 from the Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal to the Secy. to the Govt of India & its encl.

during 1898 under the
authropometric
system of identify-
ing Criminals and the
system of identifica-
tion by finger prints &
and to ~~suggest~~ request that steps
may be kindly taken
for arranging the cards
containing anthro-
pometric measurements as suggested in para
as ~~prescribed~~ pointed out in para 2 of the letter above
2 of letter no 273-80 of the
5th ultimo from the Govt
of India.

B. D.

877
872 dated 15/7/99

Secy:

Copy to the I. General
of Prisons in Mysore
with reference that
the further report
called for in para
2 of Govt Pro: no 16889-90
dt 23-6-98 regarding ~~the~~ J 1674
-ceipt or otherwise of the
experiment on finger

the working of the
finger.

in the Central Govt
printing system may be [illegible]
~~strictly~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~for the [illegible]~~
~~of~~ Govt.

B. O.

Secy:

mm
12/7

5

Pol. 91 : 1

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE 19 JUL 99 1899

SECTION Pol. 3

FILE No. 170 [illegible] Assistant to the

SERIAL No. 6 Resident in Mysore (3)

To, Dewan

THE ~~SECY. TO THE GOVT.~~ OF MYSORE,
GEN. & REV. DEPTS.

Dated

Despatched 18th July 1899

Received

General No. 3119

No. 3869

Enclosure No.

Asking whether the Durbar have finally decided to adopt the system of identifying Criminals by finger prints &c.

Submitted
Syuma
(J.F. 195-3-92) Dpt. 18/7.

References to be marked.

Submitted.

May we await receipt of this office letter no 876 & 715-7-99 & 971

Dpt 20/7

Forward copy of the G.O. of Prisons in continuation of No. 876, 971 & 15 & instant for early [illegible]

6

No. 3119
336.92

(3)

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore 18th July 1899.

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to your letter No.5534/J.630 dated the 15th November 1897, and to ask whether the Durbar have finally decided to adopt the system of identifying criminals by finger prints. If this system has already been adopted, I am to enquire to what classes of criminals or others it has been applied and whether the results have been satisfactory.

2. The favour of an early reply is requested.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

First Assistant Resident.

SECTION PWT

FILE No. 1170 of 99

SER'AL No. 4

Herewith letter No. 3117/336-92 dated the 18th July 1899 from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

1475

J 132 29/7/99

Copy of the above is forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore for early report, in continuation of this office No. 876/J.71 dated the 15th Instant for a very early report in consultation with the D.G. of Police.

By order

27/7

for Secy

mm
24/7

P 94528 14

SECTION

FILE No. 3572 11-10-99 189 410

From

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore

(9)

To

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GEN. & REV. DEPTS.

Dated 5-10-99

Despatched

Received m.j. branch 10-

General No. 1582

No. 121

Enclosure No.

Forwarding a Report on the System of working of finger impressions for the identification of old offenders.

References to be marked.

10/24

Subs fa orders.

SW 21/10. Office note & plan
why this ~~not~~ taken which
was based on the 11th was
not subd. earlier. SW
21/10

No 1582/127 dated 8-10-99.

Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.
Dated 8th. October 1899.
10

(9)

To,

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that your Memo No. 1475-J132 of the 29th. July 99 and subsequent reminders noted in the margin, to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, calling for a report on the introduction of Mr. Henry's system of finger impressions for the identification of old offenders, was transferred to me for compliance on 26th. September 99 as no separate establishment was entertained in the Central Jail in accordance with the sanction conveyed in Government Proceedings No. 16899-90-J1674 dated 23rd. June 1898.

(1) No 1794 - J167 dated 8 augt 99.
(2) No 2367 - J243 dated 24 augt 99.

2. Measurements according to Bertillon's Anthropometric system by the establishment sanctioned by Government in the Police Department ~~on the~~ were commenced ~~to be taken~~ on the 9th. December 1896 and continued till June 1898. The number of cards taken according to this system was 720 excluding 78 cards received from the District Superintendent of Police Civil and Military Station. Only one old offender was identified as the record of these measurements was but recent and confined to the city of Bangalore.

3. Mr. Henry's system of identification by finger prints which superceded Bertillon's system, was commenced on the 29th. July 1898. The number of cards taken according to this system is 693 and 120 were received from the Civil and Military Station while the number of identifications made after this system was introduced, is 3. Duplicate copies of 678 cards, were sent to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, for record in his office.

4. Finger prints were taken according to Mr. Henry's system along with the Anthropometric Measurements according to Bertillon's system and so the cards taken according to the latter system were reclassified and arranged and kept in the Central Bureau

along with the cards of finger impressions since taken under Mr. Henry's system.

4. The total number of cards in the Central Bureau in my office thus amounts to 1611. This number includes the measurements taken by the Anthropometry Inspector of the convicts in the Jails at Mysore and Shimoga which he visited twice in the year. The number is yet very small and compares unfavorably with the total number of cards in the Central Bureau of the Madras Presidency at the of the year 1898 amounting to 36759 of which 11932 had however been received from Districts during that year. The small number of identifications secured in this Province up to date is therefore not surprising. It may also be explained that owing to many of the convicts whose impressions have been taken, are still under-going imprisonment in the Jails and to the system not having been extended to the Districts, we cannot shew satisfactory results for some time to come.

5. In consequence of the prevalence of Plague during the greater part of the year in many Districts of the Province and the Police being engaged in carrying out plague measures, it was not possible to train the officers in the Districts in taking finger impressions. But advantage was taken of the visits of the Anthropometry Inspector to Mysore and Shimoga Jails, to give instruction to the Head Quarter INspectors and a few other Police officers there.

6. As a small number of Police Officers have thus been taught the system of taking finger impressions and as it can be learnt easily, the system will now be introduced to all the Lock-ups in the Province.

7. With a view still further to extend this system of identification to the criminal and wandering classes of people and known Depredators and suspects, I have issued a confidential circular dated 28th. August 99 (copy enclosed) to all the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, directing that all the Taluk Inspectors, Jamedars and important Station House Officers should be sent for to the District Head Quarters and taught to take finger impressions. I have also given instructions as to the classes of per-

persons whose impressions should be taken, the nature of the information to be furnished in the cards and how the cards are to be disposed of. For this purpose it is necessary that a set of finger print appliances should be supplied to all the District and Taluk Head Quarters and important Stations. I think that 100 sets of each of the marginally noted articles estimated to cost Rs. 418-12-", will suffice for supplying the whole Province at present and shall submit a separate proposal for sanction.

After these instructions are brought into force, I have no doubt the system will be brought into full operation and that both the number of cards in the Central Bureau and that of identification of criminals and bad characters, will increase.

With reference to para 2 of the First Assistant Resident's letter No. 2906-336/92 dated 3rd. July 99, to Government it should be stated that as the cards taken according to the Bertillon's system, have been re-classified and recorded with finger print cards as stated in para 3 above it will not be possible to classify them according to castes.

I have the honor to be,

sir,

Your most obedient servant,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

From

The Inspector General
of Police in Myso

To The Secretary to the
Government of Mysore
Genral & Rev. Departts.

No 1582/127 dated 8/10 octobr 99

Reporting on the
system of working f
finger impressions f
the identification of
old offenders.

11.10.99

Enclosures 8 & 5

Confidential.

Bangalore,
Dated 28th August 1899.

Dear Sir,

As it is desirable to extend the system of identification of criminals by finger impressions, with their own consent to the Criminal and wandering gangs, such as Korchers, Lambanies, Waddars, Khaudaris &c and known depredators and suspects who are liable to change their names and place of residence frequently, it is necessary that all the Taluk Inspectors, Jamedars, and important Station House officers should be taught to take finger impressions and for this purpose they may be sent for by turns to the District Head Quarters, and instruction imparted to them by the Head Quarter Inspector. Such of the Head Quarter Inspectors as have not been trained to take finger impressions may be sent to the office of the Inspector General of Police for training.

The following instructions are issued by the Inspector General of Police regarding the class of persons whose finger impressions have to be taken.

(1) Every person arrested by the Police for an offence under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, their finger impressions should be taken immediately after their arrest by the Police.

(2) Persons convicted of offences under the above named chapters of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and undergoing imprisonment in the District Jails

Dear Sir,

As it is desirable to extend the system of identification of Criminals by finger impressions, with their own consent to the Criminal and wandering gangs, such as Korchers, Lambanies, Waddars, Khaudaris &c and Known Depredators and Suspects who are liable to change their names and place of residence frequently, it is necessary that all the Taluk Inspectors, Jamedars, and important Station House officers should be taught to take finger impressions and for this purpose they may be sent for by turns to the District Head Quarters, and instruction imparted to them by the Head Quarter Inspector. Such of the Head Quarter Inspectors as have not been trained to take finger impressions may be sent to the office of the Inspector General of Police for training.

The following instructions are issued by the Inspector General of Police regarding the class of persons whose finger impressions have to be taken.

(1) Every person arrested by the Police for an offence under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, their finger impressions should be taken immediately after their arrest by the Police.

(2) Persons convicted of offences under the above named chapters of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and undergoing imprisonment in the District

Jails

Confidential.

Bangalore, Enclosures
Dated 28th August 1899. 85

Dear Sir,

As it is desirable to extend the system of identification of criminals by finger impressions, with their own consent to the criminal and wandering gangs, such as Korchers, Lambanies, Waddars, Khaudaris &c and other depredators and suspects who are liable to change their names and place of residence frequently, it is necessary that all the Taluk Inspectors, Jamedars, and important Station House officers should be taught to take finger impressions and for this purpose they may be sent for by turns to the District Head Quarters, and instruction imparted to them by the Head Quarter Inspector. Such of the Head Quarter Inspectors as have not been trained to take finger impressions may be sent to the office of the Inspector General of Police for training.

The following instructions are issued by the Inspector General of Police regarding the class of persons whose finger impressions have to be taken.

(1) Every person arrested by the Police for an offence under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Their finger impressions should be taken immediately after their arrest by the Police.

(2) Persons convicted of offences under the above named chapters of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and undergoing imprisonment in the District Jails

jails and Taluk lock-ups or to fines only or to whippings only.

(3) Known Depredators and Suspects-

3 copies of impressions of all the above named persons should be taken, of which one should be kept in the station within the limits of which the person was arrested or is living, one sent to the District Office and the third should be sent to the Central office.

(4) All criminal and wandering gangs.

As soon as a Criminal gang arrives within the limits of a Station in the Province, the officer in charge of the first important Station should in addition to forwarding the usual gang form, take the finger impressions of all the male members of the gang with their names age, height, Chest measurements and marks of identification, ~~name~~ and the names of the members of their families with their ages and send them with the Card Constable escorting the gang. He should deliver the same to the next station or to the relieving Constable who should check them with the gang and if any suspicion arises as to the identity of the person, should immediately report the matter to proper authorities for necessary enquiries being made in the matter.

Note. Besides the finger impressions, every card should contain information as to the individual's name, father's name, age, height, Chest measurement and marks of identification and as far as available his previous history.

Cards, slab, roller, ink &c required for the purpose of taking finger impressions will be sent on application.

Yours sincerely,

K. Maudy

To

All Supdts & Asst Supdts of Police

jails and Taluk lock-ups or to fines only or to whipping only.

(3) Known Depredators and Suspects -

3 Copies of impressions of all the above named persons should be taken, of which one should be kept in the station within the limits of which the person was arrested or is living, one sent to the District Office and the third should be sent to the Central Office.

(4) All criminal and wandering gangs.

As soon as a Criminal gang arrives within the limits of a Station in the Province, the Officer in charge of the first important Station should in addition to forwarding the usual gang form, take the finger impressions of all the male members of the gang with their names, age, height, Chest measurements and marks of identification, ~~name~~ and the names of the members of their families with their ages and send them with the Card. Constable escorting the gang. He should deliver the same to the next station or to the relieving Constable who should check them with the gang and if any suspicion arises as to the identity of the person, should immediately report the matter to proper authorities for necessary enquiries being made in the matter.

Note. Besides the finger impressions, every card should contain information as to the individual's name, father's name, age, height, Chest measurement and marks of identification and as far as available his previous history.

Cards, slab, roller, ink etc required for the purpose of taking finger impressions will be sent on application.

Yours sincerely,

K. Chaudy

To

The All Supdts & Asstt Supdts of Police

J. 423

18

SECTION

3733

23-10-99

1899

FILE No.

From

SERIAL No.

To

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

(11)

Dated

Despatched 21st October 1899

Received

General No. 1705

No. 133

Enclosure No.

Requesting that Sanction may be obtained from the Government for the purchase of Anthropometric requisites

Sent the D.G. by a Peon to request a Reappropriation from the Sanctioned Budget provision as Gold are not in favor by reason being sent from "General Lowry" an independent Government on May 6-11-99 Merchant.

Put up Draft for submit today. KRK 7/11.

Jml
23-11-99

19

15

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 1755/133 Dated Bangalore, 21st October 1899.

Enc.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

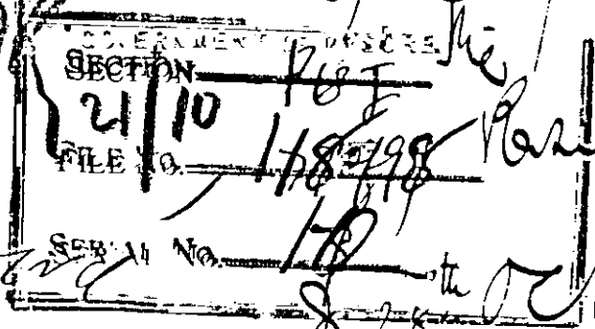
Adverting to para 7 of my letter no. 15-82/127 dated 8th October 1899, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to obtain the early sanction of Government for the purchase of the marginally noted Anthropometric requisites, costing Rs. 418-12-0. The amount may be met from the Savings of the Police Budget.

100 India Rubber Rollers at Re 1-8-0 = Rs 150.
100 Zinc Slabs @ As 5 each — Rs 18-12-0.
100 Steel measuring tapes @ Re 2 = Rs 200.
100 tins of ink @ 8 as = Rs 50.
Rs 418-12-0

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

K. Maudey
for Inspector General of Police.

Draft sub- [illegible] of the [illegible]
for appn- HR



Secret Report dtd 25-10-99 from the Resident in Mysore (12)

12342 appn

25-10-99

dft 26/10/99

HR 26/10

Copy of No. 5432 dtd 27-10-99 from the Supdt. of Police in Mysore

Sub- Advertising &

Your letter No. 3117-336-92 dtd 18th July 99 and subsequent reminders as per margin, I am directed to forward a copy of letter No. 1582 dtd 12th Oct- 99 addressed to the Insp. Genl. of Police in Mysore and to state that in view of the meagre results

X Reminders destroyed Vol XV D.R.Nos 289, 291, 293

No. 3372 dt. 1.8.99.
" 3609 dt. 19.8.99.
" 4580 dt. 14.10.99.

Officer- Please send the file back duly with the position of the sub- in para 2 of the letter (dtd 18.7.99) and the letter (dtd 12.10.99) addressed to the Insp. Genl. of Police, Mysore.

HR
27/10

2/ obtained so far by the adoption of the system of identifying criminals by finger prints, owing to the circumstances brought to notice the D. orders are that no transfers from any defaulter form any conclusions as to merits of the system, it will however be continued on an extended scale for another year at the end of which it is hoped, sufficient

experience with Kaur
been gained & enable
the Durbar & come
to a final decision
on the question of
having regard to the remarks
conveyed in para 4 of your Memo
No 4062 of 29 Oct 97.
2. Referring to para
2 of your letter No. 2986
336-92
of 23rd July 97 I am
to invite attention to
the concluding para
of the Insp. Genl's letter
explaining the difficulty in the way of
arranging the cards
containing anthropometric measurements in bundles
according to castes.

SECTION [illegible]

FILE No [illegible]

SERIAL No [illegible]

(13) 2

No: 5249 / 1486 dt 10-11-9

To,

The Inspector
General of Police
in myso

Dated 10 nov 189

No

Adverting to his
letter no 1705/133 dated th
21st ultimo reques
ing sanction to the
purchase of an Ar
-pomatic requisite
at a cost of Rs 418-12-
to be met from the
savings of Police
-good Budget, has th
honor to request
that the I. Genera
will be so good a
to suggest a reap
-propriation fro
the sanctioned
Budget

Budget provisions,
as yet are not in
favor of expenditures being incurred in anticipation
~~of the~~ "General
Savings" an indefinite
item which may or may
not exist.

By order
M. Levy: 8/11

9ma
7/11

22

J 509.

21

SECTION P.W.J.

FILE No. 118 [illegible]

SUBJECT No. 97

4701

21-XI-99.

1899 (14)

From

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

Dated

Despatched 18 November 1899

Received

General No. 2079

No. 165

Enclosure No. one

Submitting for sanction a reappropriation Statement for the transfer of Rs 418-12 from the head "Equipment and Clothing" for purchasing An Hydrometer required from the Budget allotment of Police department for the year 1899-1900 under "Miscellaneous"

Put
21.11.99

Refer put up.
22/11/99

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

Dated

Despatched 18 November

Received

General No. 2079
No. 165

Enclosure No. one

Submitting for sanct
a re appropriation Sta
for the transfer of
from the head "Equipm
and Clothing" for pur
An Hydrometric regu
from the Budget allot
Police department for
1899-1900 under "Miscell

Jud
24.11.99 Refer put up
22/11/99

22

J 509.

21

SECTION P&T

FILE NO. 118/88 [illegible] A.

SER. NO. 97

4701

21. XI. 99.

From The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

1899 (14)

To The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore, General and Revenue Depts.

Dated

Despatched 18 November 1899

Received

General No. 2079

No. 165

Enclosure No. one

Submitting for sanction a re appropriation Statement for the transfer of Rs 418-12 from the head "Equipment and Clothing" for purchasing An Hiroponne tie requisites from the Budget allotment of Police department for the year 1899-1900 under "Miscellaneous"

Ord 24.11.99 Papers put up

22/11/99

27

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 2079/165
Enc. one

Dated 15 November 1899

From

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Sir,

Adverting to your docket No. 5449/486 dated 10th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith for the Sanction of Government a re-appropriation Statement for the transfer of Rupees 418-12-0 from the head "Equipment and Clothing for purchasing Anthropometric requisites from the Budget allotment of

Police

Police Department for the year 1899-1900

under "11 Miscellaneous"

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your Most obedient Servant

K. Chaundy

for Inspector General of Police

M.

Re-appropriation Statement of Budget allotment of Police Department for 1899-1900 under the head "11 Miscellaneous" for the purpose of meeting the Charge detailed under Column "Proposed Grant"

Enclosure No 2 to 5 to 18-11-99.

Proposed New Grant	Budget allotment	Appropriation Rs applied for	Proposal as to how the appropriation is to be met	From Budget allotment for the year 1899-1900
No. 1 "Expenditure for purchasing Anthropometric requisites"	Nil.	418 12 .	"Equipment and Clothing" 11 Miscellaneous. Police Budget	418 12 .
	Total	418 12 .		418 12 .

Grounds of Proposition

No amount is provided in the Budget for purchasing Anthropometric requisites. It is therefore proposed to meet Rs. 418-12= from the Budget allotments of Rs 52698 under the head Equipment and Clothing for which Sanction is requested

Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore
Dated Bangalore
18 November 1899.

K. Lawdy
for Inspector General of Police

Re-appropriation Statement of Budget allotment of Police Department for 1899-1900 under the head "11 Miscellaneous" for the purpose of meeting the Charge detailed under Column "Proposed Grant"

Enclosure No 2 to 5 of 18-11-99.

Proposed New Grant	Budget allotment	Appropriation Rs applied for	Proposal as to how the appropriation is to be met	Sum Budget allotment for the year 1899-1900
No. "Expenditure for purchasing Anthropometric requisites"	Nil.	418 12 .	"Equipment and Clothing" 11 Miscellaneous Police Budget	418 12 .
	Total	418 12 .		418 12 .

Grounds of Proposition

Office of the Inspector General of Police in Mysore
Dated Bangalore
18 November 1899.

No amount is provided in the Budget for purchasing Anthropometric requisites. It is therefore proposed to meet the 418-12-0 from the Budget allotment of Rs 52698 under the head Equipment and Clothing for which Sanction is requested

K. Chandy
for Inspector General of Police

(15)

SECTION— Read:—

FILE NO. 1182/13

ITEM NO. 13

Letter No. 1582/127 dt. 8th October 1899 from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore (Print in extenso with its encls:).

(2) Letter No. 1705/133 dated 21st October 1899 from the same officer requesting the sanction of Government for the purchase of the marginally noted anthropometric requisites, costing Rs 418-12-u

(3) Letter No. 2079/165 dated 18th November 1899 from the same officer recommending a reappropriation of Rs 418-12-u for the above purpose

100 Indian Rubber Rollers at Re 1-8-0 = Rs 150-u-u
100 Zinc Slabs at 3 as each = 18-12-u
100 Steel measuring tapes at Rs 2 each = 200-u-u
100 Tins of ink at 8 as each = 50-u-u
418-12-u

purpose from the head 27
"Equipment and clothing"
11 Miscellaneous.

Order thereon No: 6324-26/560 of 1-12-99.

The Government observe that, in view of the meagre results reported in the first of the letters read above, owing to the circumstances therein brought to notice, they are not in a position to form any definite conclusions on the merits of the System of identifying criminals by finger-prints

28.

The purchase of the anthropometric requisites costing Rs 418-12-0 to be met by a reappro-priation of an equal amount from the head "Equipment and clothing" II — miscellaneous of the Police Budget will, however, be sanctioned, as recommended by the Inspector General, in view to enable him to continue the experiment ~~System~~ on a somewhat extended Scale as proposed in paras 1.

6.

3 and 7 of his first ~~24~~
letter above referred to,
and he will be
requested to report
fully at the end
of another year
upon the further
experience gained
during the interval,
and whether the
System is susceptible
of any improvement.

C.

Secretary

To The I. Gl of Police
" I. Gl of Prisons in Mysore
" Comptroller Mysore Govt.

MRA
27/11

READ—

Letter No. 1582—127, dated 8th October 1899, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honor to report that your Memo No. 1475—J. 132 of the 29th July 1899, and subsequent reminders noted in the margin, to the Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, calling for a report on the introduction of Mr. Henry's system of finger impressions for the identification of old offenders, was transferred to me for compliance on 26th September 1899, as no separate establishment was entertained in the Central Jail in accordance with the sanction conveyed in Government Proceedings No. 16899-90—J. 1674, dated 23rd June 1898.

(1) No. 1794—J. 161, dated 8th August 1899.
(2) „ 2367—J. 213, dated 24th August 1899.

2. Measurements according to Bertillon's anthropometric system, by the establishment sanctioned by Government in the Police Department, were commenced on the 9th December 1896 and continued till June 1898. The number of cards taken according to this system was 720, excluding 78 cards received from the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station. Only one old offender was identified as the record of these measurements was but recent and confined to the City of Bangalore.

3. Mr. Henry's system of identification by finger-prints, which superseded Bertillon's system, was commenced on the 29th July 1898. The number of cards taken according to this system is 693 and 120 were received from the Civil and Military Station, while the number of identifications made after this system was introduced is three. Duplicate copies of 678 cards were sent to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, for record in his office.

4. Finger-prints were taken according to Mr. Henry's system along with the anthropometric measurements according to Bertillon's system and so the cards taken according to the latter system were re-classified and arranged and kept in the Central Bureau along with the cards of finger impressions since taken under Mr. Henry's system.

5. The total number of cards in the Central Bureau in my office thus amounts to 1,611. This number includes the measurements taken by the Anthropometry Inspector of the convicts in the jails at Mysore and Shimoga which he visited twice in the year. The number is yet very small and compares unfavorably with the total number of cards in the Central Bureau of the Madras Presidency at the end of the year 1898, amounting to 36,759, of which 11,932 had, however, been received from districts during that year. The small number of identifications secured in this province up to date is therefore not surprising. It may also be explained that, owing to many of the convicts, whose impressions have been taken, still undergoing imprisonment in the jails and to the system not having been extended to the districts, we cannot show satisfactory results for some time to come.

6. In consequence of the prevalence of plague during the greater part of the year in many districts of the province and the police being engaged in carrying out plague measures, it was not possible to train the officers in the districts in taking finger impressions. But advantage was taken of the visits of the Anthropometry Inspector to Mysore and Shimoga Jails, to give instruction to the Head-quarter Inspectors and a few other Police Officers there.

7. As a small number of Police Officers has thus been taught the system of taking finger impressions and as it can be learnt easily, the system will now be introduced to all the lock-ups in the province.

8. With a view still further to extend this system of identification to the criminal and wandering classes of people and known depredators and suspects, I have issued a confidential Circular, dated 28th August 1899, (copy enclosed) to all the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, directing that all the Taluk Inspectors, Jamadars and important Station-House Officers should be sent for to the District head-quarters and taught to take finger impressions. I have also given instructions as to the classes of persons whose impressions should be taken, the nature of the information to be furnished in the cards and how the cards are to be disposed of. For this purpose it is necessary that a set of finger-print appliances should be supplied to all the District and Taluk head-quarters and important stations. I think that 100 sets of each of the marginally noted articles estimated to cost Rs. 413-12-0 will suffice for supplying the whole province at present and shall submit a separate proposal for sanction.

(1) India rubber rollers.
(2) Slabs.
(3) Ink tins.
(4) Steel measuring tapes.

9. After these instructions are brought into force, I have no doubt the system will be brought into full operation and that both the number of cards in the Central Bureau and that of identification of criminals and bad characters will increase.

10. With reference to para 2 of the First Assistant Resident's letter No. 2906—336-92, dated 3rd July 1899, to Government, it should be stated that as the cards taken according to the Bertillon system have been re-classified and recorded with finger-print cards as stated in para 4 above, it will be possible to classify them according to castes.—

ENCLOSURE TO THE ABOVE.

Circular, dated 28th August 1899, issued by the Inspector General of Police, to all the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

As it is desirable to extend the system of identification of criminals by finger impressions, with their own consent, to the criminal and wandering gangs, such as Korchars, Lambanis, Waddars, Khandaries, &c., and known depredators and suspects, who are liable to change their names and place of residence frequently, it is necessary that all the Taluk Inspectors, Jamadars and important Station-House Officers should be taught to take finger impressions and for this purpose they may be sent for by turns to the District Head-quarters, and instruction imparted to them by the Head-quarter Inspector. Such of the Head-quarter Inspectors as have not been trained to take finger impressions may be sent to the office of the Inspector General of Police for training.

The following instructions are issued by the Inspector General of Police regarding the class of persons whose finger impressions have to be taken :—

(1) Every person arrested by the Police for an offence under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Their finger impressions should be taken immediately after their arrest by the Police.

(2) Persons convicted of offences under the above named chapters of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and undergoing imprisonment in the District Jails and Taluk Lock-ups or to fines only or to whipping only.

(3) Known depredators and suspects :—Three copies of impressions of all the above named persons should be taken, of which one should be kept in the station within the limits of which the person was arrested or is living, one sent to the District Office and the third should be sent to the Central Office.

(4) All criminal and wandering gangs : —As soon as a criminal gang arrives within the limits of a station in the province, the officer in charge of the first important station should, in addition to forwarding the usual gang form, take the finger impressions of all the male members of the gang with their names, age, height, chest measurements and marks of identification, and the names of the members of their families with their age, and send the cards with the constable escorting the gang. He should deliver the same to the next station or to the relieving constable who should check them with the gang and, if any suspicion arises as to the identity of the person, should immediately report the matter to proper authorities for necessary enquiries being made in the matter.

NOTE.—Besides the finger impressions, every card should contain information as to the individual's name, father's name, age, height, chest measurement and marks of identification, and, as far as available, his previous history. Cards, slab, roller, ink, &c., required for the purpose of taking finger impressions will be sent on application.

---

2. Letter No. 1705—133, dated 21st October 1899, from the same Officer requesting the sanction of Government for the purchase of the marginally noted anthropometric requisites costing Rs. 418-12-0.

100 India rubber rollers at Rs. 1-8-0 each	Rs.	150- 0-0
100 Tin slabs at 3 annas each	,,	18-12-0
100 Steel measuring tapes at Rs. 2 each	,,	200- 0-0
100 Tins of ink at 8 annas each	,,	50- 0-0
Total..		418-12-0

3. Letter No. 2079—165, dated 18th November 1899, from the same Officer recommending a re-appropriation of Rs. 418-12-0 for the above purpose from the head "Equipment and clothing—11. Miscellaneous."

Judicial, dated 1st December 1899.

No. 6324-26—J. 560, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST DECEMBER 1899.

ORDER THEREON—The Government observe that, in view of the meagre results reported in the first of the letters read above, owing to the circumstances therein brought to notice, they are not in a position to form any definite conclusions on the merits of the system of identifying criminals by finger-prints. The purchase of the anthropometric requisites costing Rs. 418-12-0 to be met by a re-appropriation of an equal amount from the head "Equipment and clothing—11. Miscellaneous" of the Police budget will, however, be sanctioned, as re-recommended by the Inspector General in view to enable him to continue the experiment on a somewhat extended scale as proposed in paras 6 and 7 of his first letter above referred to, and he will be requested to report fully at the end of another year upon the further experience gained during the interval, and whether the system is susceptible of any improvement.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

Exd.—H.A.R.

1899-1900

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 1st December 1899

No. 6324-26
J. 560

Sanctioning, with certain observations, the purchase of anthropometric requisites at a cost of Rs. 418-12-0, and requesting the Inspector General of Police in Mysore to report after a further trial for another year, whether the system of identification by finger-prints is susceptible of any improvement.

SBP—19-12-99—200